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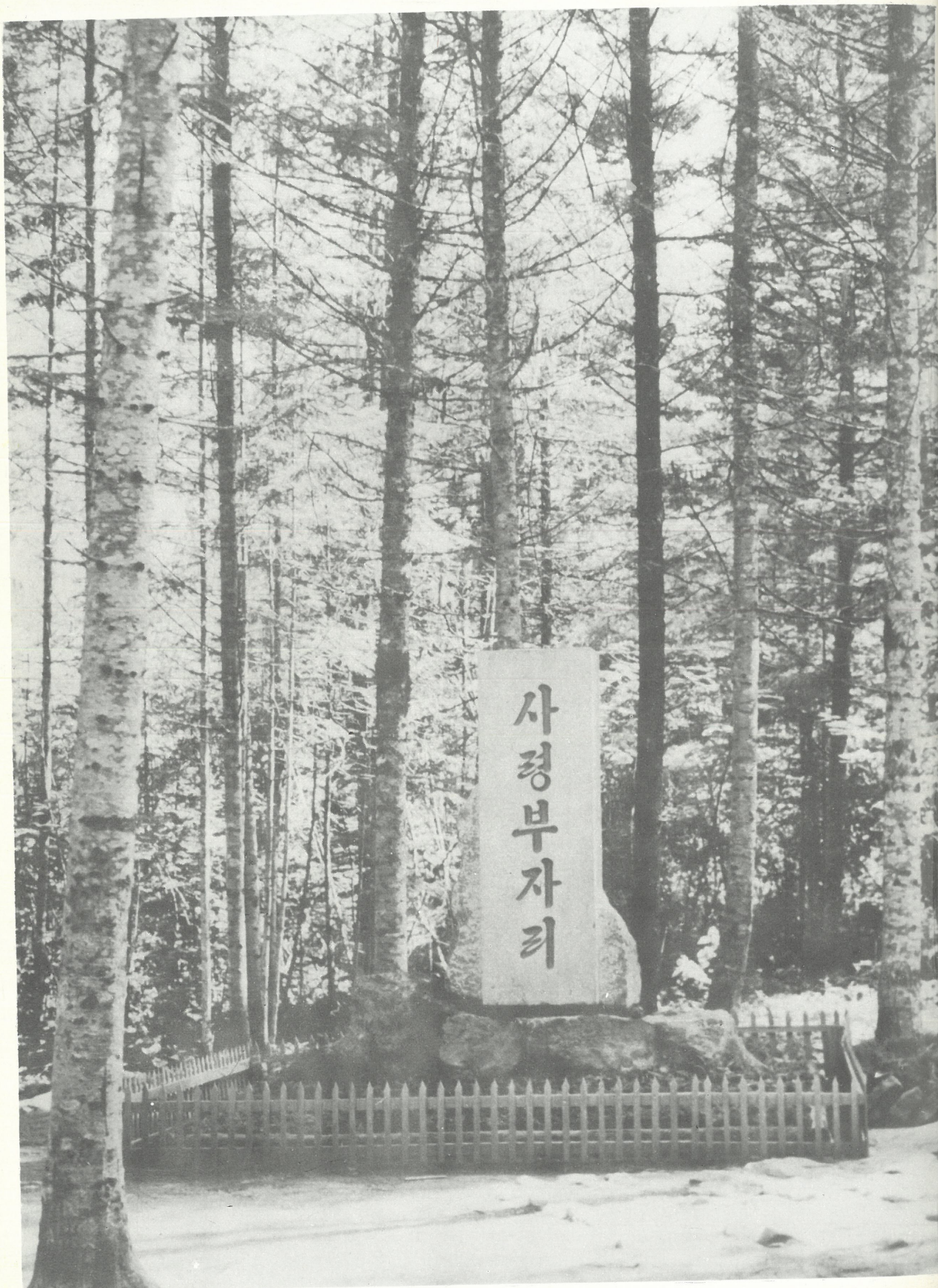


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FRONT COVER: Workers at the Pyongyang Shoe Factory are striving to mass-produce various shoes liked by the people

INSIDE FRONT COVER: Here on the Konjangdok Hill the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding military strategist, set up his command post and reconfirmed and completed his operational plan for the historic Pochonbo Battle



# Great Victory, Undying Torch

June 4 this year is the 40th anniversary of the victorious Pochonbo Battle organized and conducted under the command of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander.

The historic Pochonbo Battle was an event of great import which threw the bright ray of revolution on our country overcast with the dark cloud of Japanese imperialist colonial rule and brought about a new upsurge in our people's anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle.

In the second half of the 1930s, the Japanese imperialists made more desperate efforts to turn Korea into a "logistical base," a "secure rear," for their war of continental aggression.

They rigged up all manner of evil laws and intensified the fascist suppression and brigandish plunder of the Korean people as never before, while viciously scheming to obliterate everything Korean. They clamoured, "Japan and Korea are one" and "The Japanese and the Koreans are of the same ancestry."

Our people had no rights at all and lived a subhuman life under the oppression and maltreatment of the Japanese imperialists.

Deeply alarmed at the intense military and political activities of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA), the Japanese imperialists also made frantic efforts to check the advance of the KPRA into Korea and prevent its revolutionary influence from spreading among the broad masses, keeping

a stricter guard over the northern border areas.

The situation urgently called for frustrating the colonial oppression by the Japanese imperialists, inspiring our people with confidence in national liberation and the victory in the revolution and arousing them to a vigorous struggle against Japanese imperialism.

The great leader fully grasped the burning demand of the situation and the revolutionary development and convened the historic Hsikiang Meeting in March 1937, where he set forth the policy of advancing the KPRA units deep into the homeland.

The substance of what the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said at the meeting was:

**We must advance into our fatherland. Only then can we imbue the people at home, who are now suffering under Japanese imperialist rule, with confidence in the victory of the revolution. It will also be a great inspiration to them merely to know that our People's Revolutionary Army, which is made up of sons and daughters of the Korean people, is strong.**

**By advancing into the fatherland, I do not mean attacking a big city and occupying it. Just entering Korea and shooting off several rounds of bullets will be enough to give immense courage to our people.**

**The proud advance of a big, combined unit of staunch Korean Communists into the homeland will be a great demonstration.**

**The great significance of this advance lies in giving our people the conviction that Ko-**



The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung commands the Pochonbo Battle

rea will be restored.

This was an absolutely wise policy aimed at bringing about a big upsurge in the Korean revolution as a whole centring around the anti-Japanese armed struggle, by dealing political and military blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors, imbuing the Korean people with confidence in national liberation and in the victory of the revolution and arousing them to a more vigorous struggle against Japanese imperialism.

At the meeting the great leader pointed out the course of action to the KPRA units and explained his plan of large-scale operations in the homeland.

The KPRA units made full combat preparations and started out on the historic march into the motherland, full of confidence in victory.

The great leader sent KPRA units into the Antu and Linchiang areas simultaneously.

The enemy was thrown into great confusion and raised the cry, "Is the main force of the guerrillas in Antu or in Fusung?" At this very juncture one of the KPRA units which had gone in the direction of Antu quickly moved into the Musan area and surprised the enemy.

Quite upset, the Japanese imperialists rallied their forces helter-skelter and concentrated a large body of troops in the Musan area in their frenzied efforts to encircle and attack the KPRA unit which had appeared there.

The great leader, who was closely following the combat action of the units operating in different directions, advanced the date of the main force's march into the homeland to clear up the difficulties that confronted the unit operating in the Musan area and send the enemy into deeper confusion.

He personally led the main force of the KPRA to Chiyangkai in Changpai county



late in May, where he called a meeting of military and political cadres and gave concrete instructions for success in the operations in the homeland and formed an expeditionary force for the operation in Pochonbo in the motherland. On the other hand, he obtained full information on the enemy movements on the frontiers and at Pochonbo through reconnaissance.

Having made full combat preparations, he personally led the main force of the KPRA to break through the frontier defences, loudly advertized by the Japanese imperialists as a "wall of iron," and attack Pochonbo.

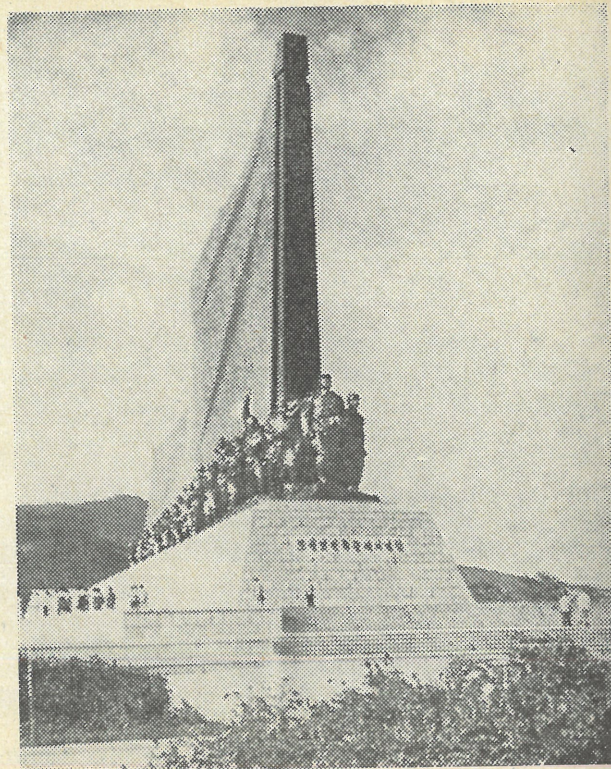
On the night of June 4, the historic Pochonbo Battle started according to the gun report made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In swift and brave action, the KPRA men wiped out a large number of enemies and destroyed the hateful police substation of Japanese imperialism in a twinkling. The raging flames quickly consumed the enemy's ruling organs such as the sub-county office, the forest protection office, the experimental farm office, the fire defence hall and the post office.

The furious revolutionary flame that rose into the night sky over Pochonbo gave terror to the Japanese imperialist brigands and illuminated the road to national resurrection for Korea whose land had been borne down with resentment and suffering.

The KPRA men who quickly liberated Pochonbo scattered in the streets handbills giving the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and innumerable propaganda leaflets, and put up the Proclamation.

In the Proclamation, the great leader enthusiastically appealed to the entire people to join the KPRA in the struggle to overthrow Japanese imperialist colonial rule as soon as possible and build a genuine government of the Korean people.



Working people from different parts of the country visit the Monument to the Victorious Pochonbo Battle

This patriotic appeal fired our oppressed and humiliated people with a bitter enmity against the Japanese imperialist rascals and gave them new strength and courage to fight the enemy.

The Pochonbo people shouted "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" at the top of their voice again and again, looking up at the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, whom they had longed to see, awake or asleep.

The great leader made a historic speech to the cheering people, exposing and denouncing the inhuman atrocities of the Japanese imperialist aggressors and calling upon all the anti-Japanese patriotic forces to closely unite and fight the enemy for the country's freedom and independence.

His speech deeply moved the people and became an everlasting beacon, an unfading

banner, rousing them to a vigorous struggle.

The historic Pochonbo Battle ended in a brilliant victory. The KPRA men promised to meet them again when the country would be liberated and left Pochonbo.

Hard hit in the Pochonbo Battle, the Japanese imperialist army and police called an "emergency meeting" and took "urgent measures" with much ado. They mobilized large numbers of troops and came in hot pursuit.

The great leader anticipated the enemies' pursuit and led his men to get fully ready for action and annihilate the pursuing enemy force on Mt. Kouyushuishan and deal another crushing blow to the enemy troops in the Chiensanfeng Battle.

The Pochonbo Battle and the thrust into the homeland was a brilliant operation which showed the whole world the outstanding military thought, superb guerrilla tactics and invincible art of command of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander.

Basing himself on the Juche-motivated strategic thought that the colonized people should defeat the imperialist aggressors by themselves with arms in hand, the great leader shaped a policy of advance into the homeland through "impregnable" defences taken up by the modern crack forces of the enemy and inflicted an irreversible setback upon the Japanese imperialist aggressors incomparably superior numerically and technically.

The victory in the Pochonbo Battle was of great historic importance in the development of the Korean revolution as a whole.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said about it:

"Its significance lies not in that it killed a few Japanese aggressors, but in that it showed the Korean people were not dead, but alive and it threw out revolutionary rays of hope which inspired them with the confidence that they could defeat Japanese imperialism

if they fought it. The Battle of Pochonbo declared to the whole world: The Korean people are resisting Japanese imperialism; they do not accept the notion that Korea and Japan are one; the Japanese imperialists and the Koreans are not of the same ancestry; the Koreans will not join the Japanese imperialists in invading China; Koreans will not abandon their mother tongue, nor will they change their surnames into Japanese ones; the Korean people are not dead but are alive; and they can defeat the Japanese imperialists if they fight them. This is the strategic significance of the Battle of Pochonbo. Herein lies the historic significance of the Battle of Pochonbo."

The news of the KPRA's advance into the homeland and of its victory spread like lightning to every nook and corner of the country and shook the whole of Korea.

The victory in the Pochonbo Battle deeply convinced the Korean people that their country would be liberated and gave a powerful impetus to their anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle.

Our people were more deeply convinced that their country would surely be liberated and the Korean revolution win as long as they had the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, the national hero and the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, and the KPRA commanded by him.

The revolutionary torch raised by the great leader high into the dark night sky over Pochonbo 40 years ago is still alive in the hearts of our people, vigorously rousing them to fresh victory.

Our people will struggle more energetically to complete the revolutionary cause of Juche started by the great leader and hasten national reunification, with high national and revolutionary pride in being heir to the glorious revolutionary traditions built up by him.

Kim Mun Ho



# Looking Back on the Days of the Historic Pochonbo Battle

*Greeting the 40th anniversary of the historic victory of the Pochonbo Battle, a journalist of our editorial board had a conversation with Comrade Paek Hak Rim, an anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter, who participated directly in the battle fought under the*

*command of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the legendary hero and the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, as his orderly.*

*We introduce their conversation:*

## Inflicting Heavy Blow upon the Enemy Trampling Down Our Fatherland

**J:** Greeting the 40th anniversary of the historic victory of the Pochonbo Battle organized and commanded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people, with great national pride, fondly recollect the Pochonbo Battle which recorded immortal exploits in the history of the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle. On this significant day, would you please tell me about the impression which you got from the battle fought under the personal command of the fatherly leader?

**PAEK:** It seems like yesterday, but 40 years have gone by since then. Time, however, can never cloud my memory of the unforgettable days when we hit Japanese imperialism at Pochonbo in the homeland under the personal command of the great leader, I should say.

**J:** Your emotion was especially deep, for you trod the soil of the fatherland for the first time in your life, wasn't it?

**PAEK:** You are right. As you know, I was born and grew up in an alien land, not knowing what the fatherland was like, so my longing for the fatherland was stronger than anyone else. Particularly after I joined the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA) and fought under the personal command of the great leader, the thought of advancing into the homeland under his com-

mand and defeating the Japanese imperialist brigands and liberating the fatherland grew stronger and stronger.

**J:** Your earnest desire was met by the historic Pochonbo Battle.

**PAEK:** You said rightly. At the Hsi-kiang Meeting held in March 1937, the great leader put forward the policy of advancing the KPRA units into the homeland, explained to each unit its course of action and started the march toward Pochonbo in the homeland.

At Chiyangkai in Changpai county late in May, he made concrete combat preparations on the basis of the detailed information of the terrain and the enemy movements in the Pochonbo area obtained through reconnaissance and formed an expeditionary force of some 150 of his best men picked from the units.

**J:** I think the morale of those who advanced to the Musan area through Antu and Holung or those who advanced in the direction of Linchiang county was high. Especially high was the morale of those who took part in the Pochonbo Battle under the personal command of the great leader, wasn't it?

**PAEK:** True, our morale was sky-high. Regarding it as a great honour and happiness to advance into the homeland under the



command of the great leader, we polished and cleaned our rifles, mended our uniforms and tidied ourselves.

One night, before we left for Pochonbo, the great leader told us an impressive story about beautiful Pyongyang and Mangyongdae by campfire. Then he said in the following vein:

**We are now going to advance into the homeland across the Amnok-gang River and set fire on the bulwark of Japanese imperialism. Through a battle I do not think that we can defeat Japanese imperialism. Our advance into the homeland, however, can imbue the people impatiently waiting for a helping hand with firm confidence in victory.**

**Through it we should hit Japanese imperialism and give our oppressed compatriots a hope and confidence that our country will be restored.**

His words fired our hearts with ardent love for our fatherland, our native land, and hatred for the enemy, Japanese imperialism, and further strengthened our resolve to defeat Japanese imperialism and liberate the country at any cost.

**J:** Now I feel as if I were seeing the figures of the KPRA men marching into the homeland with redoubled courage and in high spirits.

**PAEK:** Our gait was as light as a feather. It was on the morning of June 3 that we reached the Kouyushuigou Hill near the border from Chiyangkai. The scene of that day is still fresh in my memory. The mo-

ment we commanded from the top of the hill a view of the beautiful and magnificent mountains and rivers of the fatherland for the first time in our life, we could not restrain our tears rolling down our cheeks. Seeing the solemn view of the fatherland, we only gave exclamations in succession, and we could not find a proper word to express it. The next moment our blood boiled with bitter hatred for and indignation with the enemy and our fists trembled with anger at the thought that our beautiful fatherland was trampled under the foot of Japanese imperialism.

That day, the great leader, basing himself on the comprehensive information gathered through reconnaissance, led his force to cross the Amnok-gang River on a raft in the upside of the Kushi dam in which enemy guard was weak and which was favourable for the action of the expeditionary force.

**J:** In those days, the Japanese imperialists, upset by the intense activities of the KPRA in the border areas, made desperate efforts to make the frontiers a "wall of iron."

**PAEK:** In fact, at the time, they made frantic efforts to check the advance of the KPRA into the homeland and prevent its influence from spreading among the masses. The enemy reinforced and fortified the Pochonbo-Hyesan area. Their frontier guard was terribly strict. But the frontier defences, loudly advertized by the Japanese imperialists as a "wall of iron," were a castle built on the sand before our expeditionary force. At the early dawn on June 4, we climbed the steep Konjangdok Hill and reached its top, from where we commanded the view of the beautiful mountains and rivers of the fatherland. We hugged each other, only uttering "oh!" "oh!" in sheer admiration. Overcome by emotion, some rolled about on the grass while others took handfuls of earth to smell it and press their cheeks to it. From everything in the fatherland—a tree or grass or a handful of earth—we could feel the boundless warmth and dearness of the fatherland.

The radiant eyes of the fatherly leader were ablaze.

As if unable to repress his surging emotion, he ran his burning eyes for a while over the distant mountains and rivers dimly floating in the mist.



The great leader ordered his men to rest, but he, far from taking a rest, busied himself in the completion of the preparations for the Pochonbo Battle. He once more sent scouts to the town of Pochonbo; on the hillside he made a close observation of the enemy's ruling organs in the town through binoculars; and he convened a meeting of commanders and assigned combat tasks to each unit.

### Torch of Revolution That Brightened the Night Sky over Pochonbo

**J:** Pochonbo was a major military and political strong point of the Japanese imperialists and they prattled that the KPRA could not attack it because the frontier defences were "impregnable."

**PAEK:** It was true. That was why they little dreamed of our expeditionary force's attack on Pochonbo. The gun report made by the great leader at his command post set up under an aspen tree by the Karim-chon River at ten o'clock that night struck terror into the hearts of the enemy. With the gun report as a signal, we rained bullets simultaneously with our machine guns and rifles on the ruling organs of the enemy from all sides.

The police substation of Japanese imperialism was destroyed in a twinkling and columns of flames shot up high into the sky from the sub-county office, the forest protection office, the experimental farm office, the fire defence hall, the post office and other enemy ruling organs.

In different places of the town including the police substation the enemies fell in great numbers, shrieking. The attack on Pochonbo was literally a big beacon fire.

**J:** It, so to speak, was a torch convincingly showing that Korea was not dead but alive and that the heart of Korea was beating high, and it was an undying torch brightly lighting up the path to liberation for the people of the fatherland suffering under Japanese imperialist rule.

**PAEK:** The beacon fire broke the silence of the town and roused it from sleep, and the revolutionary flames made Pochonbo as

bright as the day.

Full of joy, people rushed out into the streets with shouts of "General Kim Il Sung has come!" "Our army has come!" Our propaganda team energetically conducted propaganda and agitation work among the crowds and scattered in the streets handbills giving the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and numerous propaganda leaflets, and put up the Proclamation.

The great leader made a passionate speech to the cheering crowds, exposing and denouncing the inhuman atrocities of the Japanese imperialist aggressors and calling upon all the anti-Japanese patriotic forces to fight in firm unity against the enemy for the freedom and independence of the fatherland.

**J:** It was a brilliant historic moment of emotion and joy, I think.

**PAEK:** As they saw the great leader, the sun of the nation, whom they had boundlessly revered and loved, and heard his speech, the Pochonbo people's joy knew no bound. Indeed, the streets of Pochonbo turned into a scene of joy and excitement. For joy they hugged the KPRA men here and there.

The bugle sounded our withdrawal. The people were reluctant to part with us. They vyingly volunteered to carry the booty for us.

"See you, fatherland and Pochonbo, again! The day is sure to come when you are liberated forever," pledged all of us, leaving Pochonbo. We put in our knapsacks a handful of earth of the dear fatherland each.

The great leader saw each of us cross the Amnok-gang River in the darkness and was the last to cross the river.

**J:** At the urgent report of the Pochonbo assault by the KPRA, the Japanese imperialist army and police turned pale from astonishment.

**PAEK:** Yes, it was true. At the news of the attack on Pochonbo, the "Government-General of Korea," to say nothing of the Japanese imperialist military and police, was greatly startled.

Struck with a thunderbolt, the enemies immediately called an "emergency meeting" and rushed the police corps in the border area and even the garrison in Hyesan and other "punit-

ive forces" with much ado. They were just like a wounded wild boar.

**J:** *Tonga Ilbo*, the Japanese imperialist-controlled newspaper of those days, describing the defeat of the Japanese imperialist bandits, reported: "Pochonbo after Typhoon—Pochonbo's important buildings such as the sub-county office, the post office, the forest protection office... and the fire defence hall were all reduced to ashes overnight. Arriving at the police substation and looking round here and there I found it riddled with bullets.... From the ruins of the sub-county office was seen thick smoke still rising. The burnt-down pillars and beams were a mass of charcoal. The bundles of documents had already been reduced to ashes and were dancing in the wind...."

In order to recover from the miserable defeat they sustained in Pochonbo, the Japanese imperialists came in hot pursuit of the KPRA, didn't they?

**PAEK:** Certainly. As if the proverb "the day after the fair" would fit the occasion, the enemy forces gathered from all quarters and came in pursuit of us. The great leader anticipated their pursuit and made us lie in ambush for them on steep Mt. Kouyushuishan. It was the Okawa unit that first arrived in the valley of Mt. Kouyushuishan. Waiting for them to close in to 20 to 30 metres, the great leader ordered us to open fire. A violent shooting ensued between us and the enemy. After some time, seeing that the enemies were hiding themselves behind rocks, the great leader ordered us to roll down rocks upon them instead of shooting guns. We began to roll down rocks which had been prepared beforehand. Hit by rocks, the enemies fell with painful shrieks. Some tried to escape, but to no effect. They were cut down by our light machine guns. In this way, we destroyed the enemy forces including the Okawa unit which came

in pursuit of us on Mt. Kouyushuishan.

**J:** It was a really wonderful operation, I think.

**PAEK:** Not only this. On June 30, 2,000-odd men of the Hamhung 74th Regiment of the Ranam 19th Division of Japanese imperialism and 500 men of the puppet Manchoukuo Army besieged our units from three sides and swarmed to Chiensanfeng. In this battle, we killed or wounded 1,500 men of the 74th Regiment, and thus completely frustrated the enemy's "large-scale pursuit operation."

A shining victory in the Chiensanfeng Battle after the triumphant Pochonbo Battle organized and commanded by the great leader was another great victory in the thrust into the homeland.

**J:** The successful advance into the homeland and the victorious Pochonbo Battle showed us the uncommon resources of the great leader and his outstanding art of command.

**PAEK:** You are right. In those days, even the enemy cried that it was impossible to defeat the anti-Japanese guerrillas because they fought with the protean tactics to be found in none of the books on strategy and tactics.

The brilliant victories in the thrust into the homeland in 1937 and in the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle of 15 years were attainable because since he started his revolutionary activities the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had invariably followed the Juche idea and the revolutionary principle of self-reliance that the Korean people are the masters of the Korean revolution and no one else can make the Korean revolution in their stead and wisely led the KPRA men and the people with his brilliant strategy and tactics and outstanding art of command.

**J:** Thank you very much for having said good words for long hours. I wish you good health and greater success in your work.



# General KIM IL SUNG Is a Great Man of Remarkable Resources and Noblest Virtues

I served as a policeman of Japanese imperialism in the past. On June 26, 1936, I was appointed as vice-chief of the Hyesan police station, South Hamgyong Province, and as the commander of the "special guards."

In those days, the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army under the command of General Kim Il Sung was actively operating in Changpai, Linchiang and other counties in Tunhua Province of Manchuria, centring on Mt. Paekdu-san.

General Kim Il Sung created a strong base for guerrilla activities in the natural fortress, the thick forests around Mt. Paekdu-san and conducted active operations, moving freely. His resources were really brilliant.

General Kim Il Sung, the legendary hero, is a great man not only of remarkable resources but also of lofty virtues.

According to the information we obtained in those days, General Kim Il Sung was always with his men, seven or eight. They were orderlies or cooks and they lived a disciplined life, guarding General Kim Il Sung. General Kim Il Sung shared his joys and sorrows with his men, dining with them and teaching them reading and writing.

It came to me as a great wonder that General Kim Il Sung, who made the Japanese and Manchurian military and police forces shudder with horror at his name for his protean tactics and free intense activities, was leading such a simple life, showing such a loving care for his men.

Later, through my own experience, I knew better that he was a really great man.

This happened in May 1937, just before the

well-known "Pochonbo Incident." We got an information as to the possible advance of General Kim Il Sung's units into Korea, and launched our "punitive operation."

But we failed to find where they were for some days, perhaps they had got wind of our "punitive operation" in advance.

We made a conclusion that the anti-Japanese guerrillas would not appear for some time being and were off our guard.

We little dreamed that we would sustain a severe blow on the night of June 4.

The force of General Kim Il Sung, about 200 strong, made an assault on Pochonbo.

Around ten o'clock that night the assault began. But we were informed of it around eleven.

I took my men on guard cars and issued an order to start.

With an object of cutting off the retreat of General Kim Il Sung's force we did not go to Pochonbo. I led my unit to the Kushi dam near the Ershisantaokou village along the Amnok-gang River. But there were no guerrillas when we reached there.

Immediately I dispatched scouts. According to their report, it was certain that General Kim Il Sung's force had crossed the river on a raft and gone to the Ershisantaokou village a few hours ago.

At the Ershisantaokou village we took a rest for about one hour.

It was sure that General Kim Il Sung's force had not stayed at the village.

We could not stay there any longer. We left the village and started action in the direction of Mt. Kouyushuishan. It was about one hour

after we left the Ershisantaokou village that we found many footmarks and fallen grasses at the foot of Mt. Kouyushuishan.

It was certain that General Kim Il Sung's force climbed the mountain and I decided to start action immediately.

All looked tense. I said to my men: "This battle needs a do-or-die spirit. Those who think of their wives and children, go home. But those who want to fight with me, make your will." Then I commanded my men at their head, ready to die.

At 9 a.m. we were gasping up Mt. Kouyushuishan, when abruptly the anti-Japanese guerrillas rained bullets on us at a short distance of about 30 metres.

I quickly lay flat on the ground and looked ahead through binoculars, avoiding bullets under the cover of a rock.

To my surprise, there appeared in the lens of my binoculars the figure of General Kim Il Sung commanding his force in battle, standing like a giant in the centre. He had a pistol in one hand. The distance was 40 metres or less from me.

I was so terrified and tense that I felt my heart stop beating.

Five light machine guns of the anti-Japan-

The Japanese imperialist-controlled newspapers reporting the miserable defeat of the Japanese imperialist aggressors in the Pochonbo Battle



ese guerrillas spat fire furiously. My men were dispersed here and there and resisted.

However, we found ourselves more and more disadvantageous because General Kim Il Sung's force was on a vantage point and applied nimble tactics and his men's morale was high.

Groans of my men and their bitter cry for bullets came from the four winds.

Strangely enough, the shooting from the anti-Japanese guerrillas stopped suddenly and rocks came rolling down from the top of the mountain in torrents.

General Kim Il Sung's force applied the tactics of rolling down rocks. We had no time to avoid the rocks. The baptism of rocks carried off more than a half of the survivors of my unit in a twinkling.

All around was silent after a while. I looked for my men. But only a few of them survived. I was seized with fear at the thought that I had my unit totally destroyed.

I made up my mind to commit suicide. I made my will and began to collect the dead bodies of policemen, when a police reinforcement came. It was after General Kim Il Sung's force disappeared from Mt. Kouyushuishan.

At noon more than one hundred soldiers came to the scene from the Hyesan Garrison. Terrified by my unit's annihilation, they could not bring themselves to pursue General Kim Il Sung's force.

Next day I went to Pochonbo to make a preparation for the victims' funeral service. Smoke was still rising here and there. Looking round the burnt-down sub-county office, post office and forest protection office and the police substation riddled with bullets, I realized more fully that General Kim Il Sung's forces were really strong.

The deepest impression I got from the "Pochonbo Incident" was that General Kim Il Sung not only led his men in good order but also applied tactics very skilfully.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas attacked Pochonbo with the protean surprise tactics to be



found in none of books on strategy and tactics of the Japanese army and withdrew swiftly. I can find no proper words but "nimble tactics" to express it.

General Kim Il Sung's force acted quickly in both assault and withdrawal and lay in ambush for us on a vantage point in Mt. Kouyushuishan in anticipation of our pursuit.

His perfect tactics were admirable indeed.

What I admire and remember even now is that General Kim Il Sung himself commanded his men in the forefront of the battle.

Until then I had not known any world-famous general who had commanded his men in action in the forefront under a shower of bullets and at a short distance of 30-40 metres from the enemy at that.

Only General Kim Il Sung, the outstanding iron-willed brilliant commander, can command his men in battle in one trench with them in the forefront, at the risk of his life.

I can say for sure that the anti-Japanese

guerrillas could win every battle because they were led by such a great man.

I trembled with fear at the sight of General Kim Il Sung standing on the top of Mt. Kouyushuishan. But it was a golden opportunity for me to see for myself General Kim Il Sung, the great legendary hero born of Korea, an opportunity that I could not have again in my life.

Many years have passed since then. The fear of General Kim Il Sung that possessed me at the time disappeared and my respect for him is now deepening daily.

Picturing in my mind the image of General Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who carries on wonderful politics for the people, I, transcending ideology, sincerely wish him great success in his great cause.

In conclusion, I wish General Kim Il Sung a long life in good health.

Okawa Shuichi

### **"Committee for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il Sung" of Lahore Pakistan-Korea Youth Friendship Association Renamed As "Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism" of Lahore Pakistan-Korea Youth Friendship Association**

A grand meeting for renaming the "Committee for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il Sung" of the Lahore Pakistan-Korea Youth Friendship Association the "Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism" of the Lahore Pakistan-Korea Youth Friendship Association was held recently in Pakistan.

A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was unanimously adopted at the meeting amid a thunderous applause of the attendants.

Mussadek Ahad Shah, Chairman of the "Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism" of the Lahore Pakistan-Korea Youth Friendship Association, spoke at the meeting.

Kimilsungism, the core of which is the immortal Juche idea fathered by President Kim Il Sung who is leading the world revolution to great victory, is a perfect Marxism-Leninism expounding the demand of the revolution of the present time and the ways to make it, he stressed, and said:

This idea, brilliantly applied to the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people as well as the world revolutionary people, is displaying great vitality.

He, on behalf of the committee, extended the highest honour to the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

The meeting declared that the groups under the committee shall be renamed "Groups for the Study of Kimilsungism."

A resolution was adopted at the meeting.

## **"Torch of Victorious Pochonbo Battle Keeps Aflame"**

Today the revolutionary people, friends and publications of the world highly appraise the victorious Pochonbo Battle fought under the brilliant command of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as "a historic battle which takes the most glorious place in the anti-Japanese armed struggle of the Korean people," "a brilliant battle which showed the whole world the greatness of the superb strategy and tactics of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the indestructible might of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA)," and as "a great event inspiring the Korean people and the world revolutionary oppressed people with confidence of victory in their struggle."

In its article the Pakistani paper *Tameer* wrote:

"The torch kindled by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, at Pochonbo, a strong point for the Japanese imperialists, imbued the Korean people suffering under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism with deep confidence of victory in their struggle and revolutionary spirit.

"The Japs ran amuck to put the Korean nation out of existence, clamouring, 'Japan and Korea are one' and 'The Japanese and the Koreans are of the same ancestry.' But they could neither damp the national spirit of the Korean people nor arrest their struggle for independence. The Pochonbo Battle dealt severe political and military blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors. It completely foiled the frantic attempt of the Japanese imperialists to 'annihilate' the KPRA and demonstrated the unbreakable might of the KPRA and the greatness of Marshal Kim Il Sung's brilliant strategy and tactics to the whole world."

A representative of the Zimbabwe African People's Union in Algeria said:

"The Korean revolutionaries' brilliant victories in the Pochonbo Battle and the anti-

Japanese armed struggle meant the historic victory of the great leader's Juche idea."

A Japanese public figure remarked:

"The historic victory in the Pochonbo Battle which will shine bright forever in the history of Korea and the world history of revolution was due to the wise leadership and command of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung possessed of everything—sharp insight, uncommon resources, impeccable judgement and unshakable faith—that an outstanding leader should have."

The Sudanese paper *El Sahafa* wrote:

"The furious flames of revolution that rose into the night sky over Pochonbo struck terror into the hearts of the Japanese imperialist brigands and illuminated the road to national resurrection for the Korean people who harboured resentment against them."

In its article an Egyptian paper stressed:

"The Pochonbo Battle fought under the command of the outstanding revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in 1937 was a glorious battle which upheld the dignity of the Korean nation and demonstrated its indomitable revolutionary spirit to the whole world, and a great battle that greatly inspired the struggle of the world oppressed people."

The Iraqi paper *Al Naar* said:

"The victory in the Pochonbo Battle marked an epochal occasion in firmly building up the internal forces of the Korean revolution and bringing about a big upsurge in the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of the Korean people.

"The victory in the Pochonbo Battle not only dealt heavy blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors but showed that the peoples in colonial and dependent countries can win if they fight with arms in hand against the enemy to the end, and thus greatly contributed to the development of the world revolution."

In his statement an Algerian public figure remarked:

"The Pochonbo Battle fought under the



personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the gifted military strategist, holds an important place in the heroic Korean people's history of national-liberation struggle and the world people's history of revolutionary struggle against the exploitation of capital and the oppression of colonialism. It was a link in the whole chain of the fierce anti-imperialist struggle of the world people to wipe imperialism off the face of the earth once and for all and free themselves from the imperialist colonial yoke, made a great contribution to the development of the world revolutionary people's struggle against the fascist imperialists at the time, immensely inspired the anti-imperialist national-liberation revolution of the peoples under the colonial yoke and hastened the defeat of Japanese imperialism.

"We highly praise the protean guerrilla tactics of Marshal Kim Il Sung who threw the enemy into confusion and always led the KPRA to great victories.

"The Pochonbo Battle showed that people can win if they are determined to fight the aggressors to the end and that the people, who have risen in arms for independence, freedom and justice, can quite possibly defeat imperialism which appears to be strong.

This battle also proved that the people under the guidance of an outstanding revolutionary leader can emerge triumphant from the revolution, no matter how difficult the revolutionary situation may be and no matter what frantic efforts the enemy may make."

Vice-director of the Latin-American Hall in Havana spoke:

"The anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged by the outstanding revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung shines radiant in world history.

"The line of anti-Japanese armed struggle laid down by him was an only correct line of struggle.

"The historic Pochonbo Battle which marked the climax in the history of the Korean people's struggle against the aggression of the foreign imperialists gives us an indelible impression, of many battles fought during the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

"The battle was and is a living example to the peoples fighting in arms against imperialist aggression.

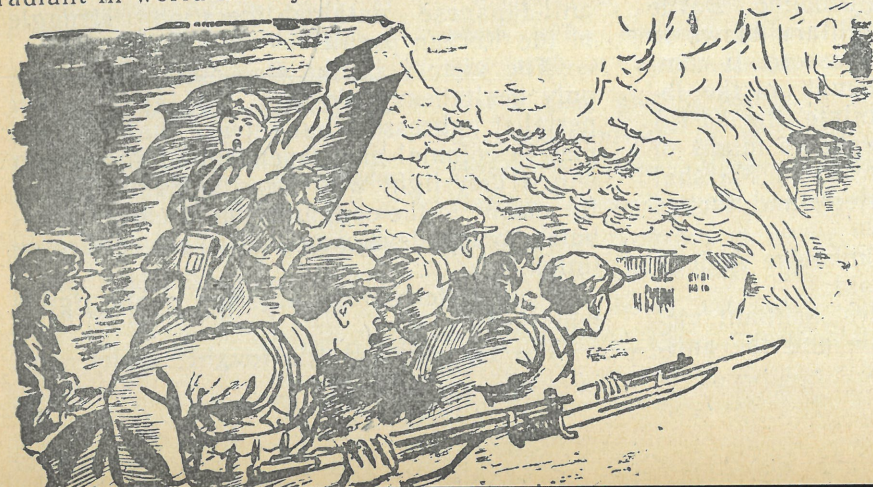
"In fact, the revolutionary torch that rose into the sky over Pochonbo not only gave strength and courage to the Korean people suffering under the colonial yoke of Japanese imperialism but also instilled deep confidence of victory in the revolutionary oppressed people of the world who were groaning under the yoke of the imperialist aggressors of fascist Germany and Italy and imperialist Japan.

"There were numerous revolutionary struggles and struggles against foreign occupationists in the world. But such people are rarely to be found as the Korean revolutionaries who, rallied closely around their leader, heroically fought, with a well-regulated organization. This substantiates clearly the greatness of Comrade Kim Il Sung who leads the Korean revolution."

In their letter to the great leader, the members of the "Committee for the Study of the Ideas of Kim Il Sung" of the Palestinian revolutionaries noted:

"The victory in the Pochonbo Battle is a very important event for the Korean people and the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples who are fighting for independence and liberation.

"The torch of the victorious Pochonbo Battle is burning and will burn fiercely until the US-led imperialists are completely defeated."



## FATHERLY CONCERN FOR THE KANGSO KNITWEAR MILL

The Kangso Knitwear Mill, one of our knitwear production centres, is now mass-producing sweaters, jackets and other high-quality knit goods of different patterns and various colours.

Whenever our people see its products, they think of the deep fatherly concern of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for this mill.

\* \* \*

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

**"Interest in promoting the people's well-being is the supreme principle governing the activities of the Government of the Republic."**

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung always gives his mind to making our people live a more plentiful and happier life.

One day in early December 1967 he called at the Kangso Knitwear Mill at sunset.

The great leader looked at its buildings on a gentle slope for a while and headed for the knitting machine shop, saying that he wanted to see the mill.

In the shop the fatherly leader was very pleased to see knitters working with zeal. He patted the workers greeting him on the shoulder and asked them how many machines they tended, how much knitting they produced a day, if they did not find their work hard and if they had any inconveniences. They said cheerfully that they did not find their work hard.

The respected and beloved leader was satisfied with their answer and praised them for their good results of labour.

After looking round the shop, the great leader asked leading personnel of the mill

where the napped underwear and cutting shops were and made for the cutting shop.

A wide range of knit goods including cotton or nylon sweaters and jackets of various patterns, colours and sizes were on show on the cutting table in the shop. It was just like a competitive show.

Having looked at the articles on the table, the fatherly leader picked up a blue close-woven cotton underwear for child, felt its softness, turned it inside out and held up its two sleeves to see its style. And he asked if they sent such fine underclothes to rural stores, too.

Functionaries of the mill did not know well why the great leader paid deep attention to the attractive blue child's underwear ironed and packed well and why he asked if they sent such fine goods to rural stores, too.

A functionary at the technical department told him that all their products were not so good as the blue underwear and they sent goods worse than it to rural stores sometimes.

The fatherly leader said that the raw materials of the goods sent to the rural stores were the same but there was a difference in ironing and packing. And he went to the ironing shop to see the workers iron.

There the fatherly leader was very glad to see different kinds of fully well ironed knit goods and, a pink knee underwear in his hand, said to the cadres accompanying him again and again that it was very good and that it was different from what he and the cadres had seen at a rural store.

Each of the great leader's words carried the deep love of a father who is desirous of



better clothing his sons.

Now leading personnel of the mill knew why the respected and beloved leader visited their mill in spite of his busy schedule.

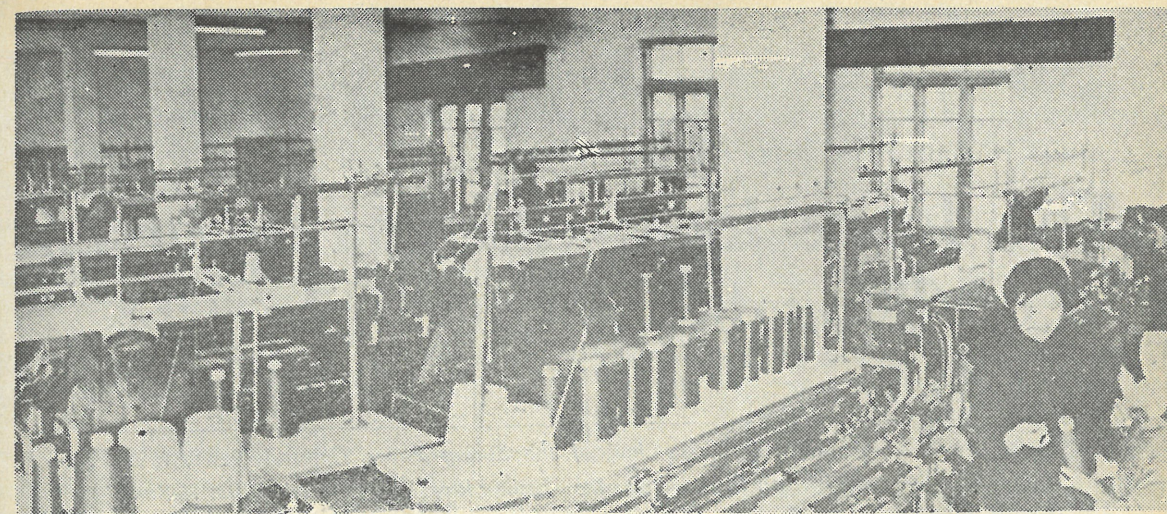
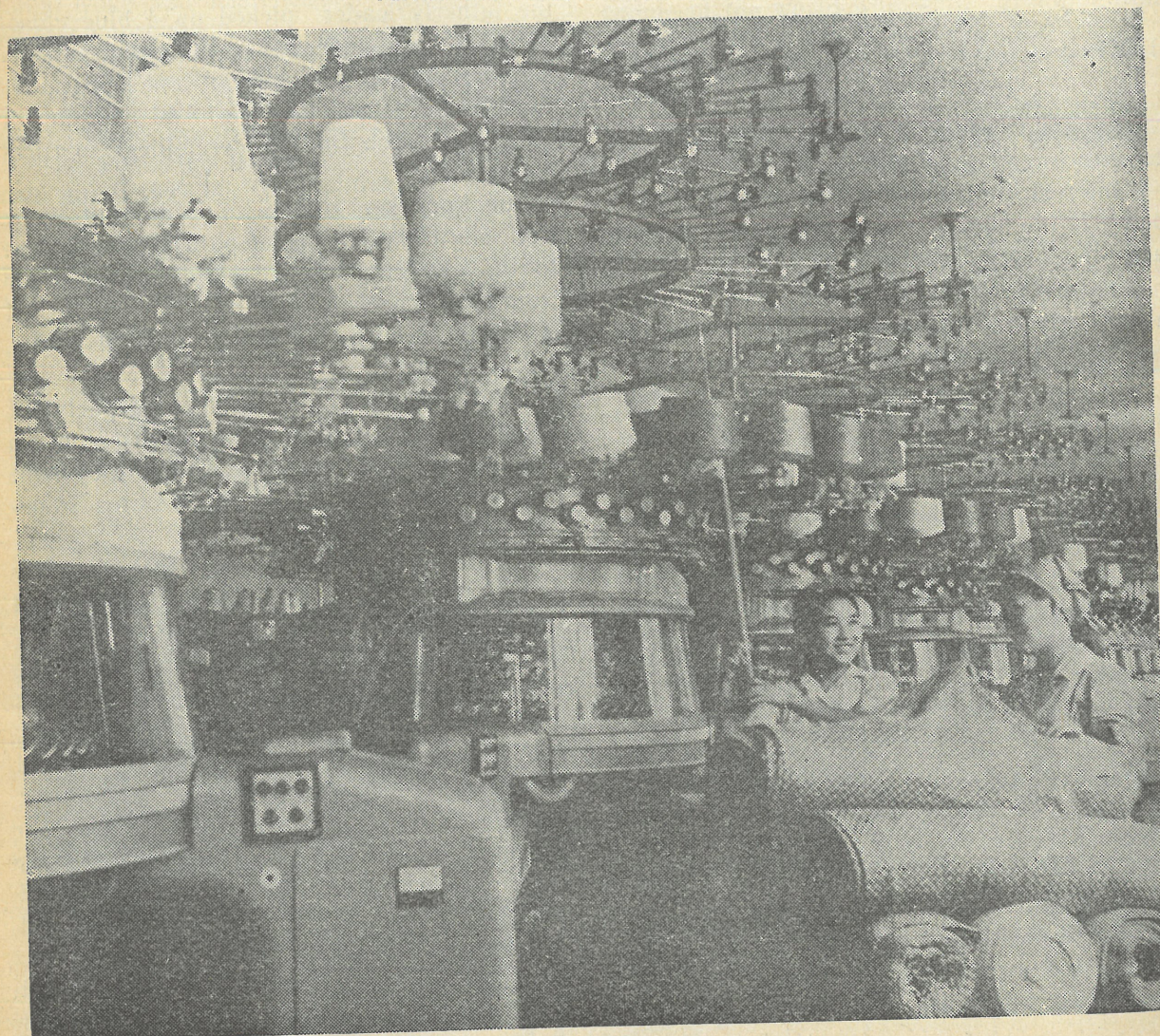
That day, on the way back from Onchon, the fatherly leader dropped in at the Okdo store in Ryonggang county to see the supply of goods to the rural population. There he inquired about the demand of *ri* for winter footwear, and told a member of the management board of the co-operative farm to try on winter clothes and closely exam-

ined him in the clothes with the affection of a father who tries a new dress on his son. And he was satisfied, saying that they were good and their price was not high.

He walked up to the knitwear counter, and carefully looked at knit goods on display for a while and frowned. They were knitted well and their style was good. But they looked somewhat ugly. He examined them closely again. They were the products of the Kangso Knitwear Mill.

That was why the great leader called at the mill that day.

Part of the knitting machine workshop



Workers of the Kangso Knitwear Mill are striving to produce more knit goods of high quality

His great fatherly affection moved all present there to tears.

The mill's leading functionaries were so sorry for giving the fatherly leader a trouble to visit their mill since they had failed to work with a high sense of responsibility as servants of the people that they could say nothing to him.

Though, the respected and beloved leader did not scold them but asked them time and again to tell him whatever they wanted to settle without reserve.

So they frankly informed the fatherly leader of all knotty problems in production, even minor ones.

The respected and beloved leader discussed how to improve the quality of knit goods with them till a late hour and spoke of how to develop the mill. Leaving the mill, he said that he would take necessary steps and instructed to make the mill better and markedly improve the quality of all its products.

Next day the fatherly leader had a consultation with the leading personnel of the mill which was also attended by cadres of the Party Central Committee and leading functionaries concerned.

At many hours' consultation he pointed out where a new shop should be built and spoke in detail about the materials to be

used for its construction and its building methods and the ways to improve the quality of the goods and increase their variety, and settled all problems posed.

After the consultation, the fatherly leader promised to settle everything they needed and stressed again and again that they should build up the mill well and improve the quality of knitwear to satisfy the demand of the people.

Later on, the fatherly leader sent competent construction technicians and designers to the mill and equipment and materials needed to build it up.

Under the fatherly leader's deep concern and solicitude, the Kangso Knitwear Mill has turned into a modernly-equipped plant.

Not only this. The great leader sent the mill new machines making high-quality knitwear. The fatherly leader visited the mill again, and was very pleased to see the mill produce better knit goods and clearly pointed out again the way our knitting industry should follow.

True, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the benign father of our people, who boundlessly loves the people who are the most precious in the world, finds his happiness in their happy life and devotes his all to their good.

Ko Dong Un



## The Juche Idea—the Main Current of Thought in Our Time (2)

*Report of Madhat Akash, Editor-in-Chief of the Syrian Paper Cultural News, to the "Middle Eastern and African Seminar on the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" Held in Mogadishu, the Capital of Somalia (Gist)*

☆

What then is the doctrine of Juche in economics?

Self-sufficiency in economics is the wonderful embodiment of the idea of Juche in building up the economy of a country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"Without self-reliance in the economy, it is impossible to meet the people's growing material demands and materially guarantee them a real role as master of the state and society. Economic dependence on others cannot guarantee political independence and without independent economic power, it is impossible to carry through the line of self-defence in national defence."**

Hence, self-sufficiency in economics is the material basis of political independence, and a strong economy is the basis for a strong national defence. When an independent national economy is built up on the basis of self-reliance, it will be possible to produce, at one and the same time, the necessary instruments for the economic build-up, and those necessary for national defence, as well as the other requirements for the welfare of the people. In brief, by upbuilding the independent national economy, we consolidate the country's political independence and ensure the practical dignity of the people.

Self-sufficiency in national defence is the wonderful embodiment of the Juche doctrine in the field of national defence.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the inspired strategist and military Leader, has taught

us that in the military domain, as the economic domain, one should build up one's total defence force, i.e. he has to be on the alert, strong ideologically, economically and militarily, in order to be able to defend himself by his own means.

Self-defence in guarding the nation is incumbent upon each independent and sovereign state. It is the military security for political independence and economic self-sufficiency of a country.

Foreign support during the war is important, but under all circumstances it only is a support but does not play the decisive role.

When a people build up their defence force by themselves, they will be able to defend their country's independence and their revolutionary gains, and shield them against the imperialists' aggressions. They can ensure the rise of a new society which provides a secure life for its people.

Here we move to another aspect of the Juche doctrine.

How does this doctrine regard internationalism and the international revolution? Juche doctrine is a revolutionary idea which is completely consistent with the spirit of the international proletariat.

The revolution of one country is a link in the international revolution and a part of it.

The victory of the revolution of one country is a big contribution to the victory of the international revolution.

The final victory of the great international revolution can be achieved through the victory of the revolution of each country in the world.

Thus each people can turn the revolution of their country into a pivot for their thinking and work, and do their best to achieve revolution and upbuilding of their country at a quicker pace and with more returns. The people who do this take the right way which contributes to the success of the international revolution and leads to it in the end.

This uncontested truth has been illumined by the Juche idea, thus providing the guarantee for the working class to discharge faithfully and simultaneously its mission of nationalism as well as of internationalism.

Marshal Kim Il Sung has stated:

**"Today progressive people in the world want to live in accordance with the Juche idea and many countries demand independence. No one wants to be subjugated by others. No nation will tolerate interference in its internal affairs and infringement upon its dignity.... The world's people are now demanding the Juche idea and many countries are on the road of independence. This is an irresistible trend of our time."**

The age in which we live is stamped by the struggle of all the oppressed people to realize self-determination. This age is witnessing the rise of independent countries and oppressed peoples in different parts of the world and so in every region on the globe, in the persistent struggle they undertake in order to realize national independence, social progress and economic prosperity.

Our age is firmly resolved to adopt an independent and creative stand within the world communist movement.

It is worth mentioning that the contemporary communist movement is passing through historical conditions which greatly differ from those of the past. For, while the communist movement was confined in the past only to some parts of the world when the Communists were indulging in the study of the communist doctrine and its applications, we find that at present the communist movement has embraced all parts of the

world. The Communists are now able to stand on firm grounds and to turn into fighters capable of adapting the essence of communism to the field of labour.

Many of the countries of the world in our age have adopted a socialist regime. This has eventually led to the reformulation of many of the issues connected with the establishment of socialism and communism into new formulas. Thus the finding of a new guiding doctrine capable of solving all the existing problems of our time has become a vitally important issue directly connected with the future of the revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Marxist-Leninist and genius Leader, realizing the new pressing and urgent requisites of the revolution of our age, has created the immortal Juche idea as a solution to those problems. Thus he enlightened the path to all progressive nations in the entire world so as to help them to achieve national independence against imperialism and to lay the foundation of socialism and communism.

The Juche idea stands as a new doctrine, a guiding director for all countries in phase of revolution and construction, in the different stages of development.

Basing himself on this, Comrade Kim Il Sung was not only able to lay the foundation and rules of the Juche doctrine but was also able to lead the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people towards a national application of his doctrine, thus giving rise to a new era of Juche.

It would be appropriate in this respect to quote Comrade Kim Il Sung: **"In our country the Juche idea is a stern fact of history established in all aspects of social life."**

We all know how hard and complex were the subjective, objective and historical conditions in the battle of revolution and construction in Korea.

The American imperialists who were defeated for the first time in their history in the Korean war used to claim that the Korean people would never be able to reconstruct what the war had destroyed even over a hundred years. Yet, the Korean people armed with the Juche idea did not feel despair even for one moment in the worst circumstances. The people began to reconstruct their country right after the



war, knowing for sure that they would never be able to rebuild their country unless they depended upon themselves. Then came the miracle which surprised the whole world, the wonder of "Chollima." The Korean people managed to carry out a difficult task when they rebuilt the economy and industry of the country in 14 years. As a result, Korea changed into a strong socialist and industrial country.

The miracle was achieved within such a short time and the world began to call Korea the "country of Juche," the country of "Chollima," and the country of the socialist example.

What was the basic reason behind all these achievements? It is the great Juche idea and the genius of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wise leadership. All those who visited Korea saw for themselves this great miracle.

The experiences gained by the Korean people are very valuable experiences which inspire the peoples of the militant countries and arouse confidence and enthusiasm in the young states recently liberated from colonialism.

The Juche idea has now gone over the borders of Korea to become an original intellectual trend in our time. It is spreading every day among the peoples of the world, a thing which is a proof of its inexhaustible vitality, originality and correctness.

The revolutionary peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America are nowadays waging a fierce struggle against the aggression and intervention of imperialism in order to maintain their independence and sovereignty and achieve self-sufficiency in the field of economy and national self-defence.

In the Middle East, the Arab peoples, including the peoples of Palestine, Syria and Egypt, are continuing their fierce struggle to crush the American imperialist aggression waged by Zionism on behalf of the United States and in order to liberate their usurped land.

In Africa, the continent which one day was called the dark continent, the peoples are carrying the banner of struggle to repel aggression and exploitation by Ameri-

can imperialism and its West European allies and in order to completely liberate the whole continent.

This disproves the imperialists' and colonialists' claims and also the claims of reactionaries and racists that the third world countries cannot stand on their feet.

These achievements and this progress on the path of revolution and construction have proved and still prove that the Juche doctrine has become a guiding doctrine and a glaring beacon.

The Juche idea is one that guarantees the triumph of revolution in each country as well as the triumph of the world revolution. It is a victorious invincible weapon.

The Juche idea has become an accomplished fact both in theory and practice. It is impossible to guide the revolution and construction to victory, and it is also impossible to correct any deviations except through this great doctrine. That is why there is increasing enthusiasm for the study of this doctrine by the activists in addition to embodying and making use of the experiences of people applying it.

In our view, the study of this doctrine and learning how to apply it are an integral part of our sacred mission and our national responsibility before our peoples, our revolution and our age. It is this study which enables us to identify the essence of this great idea and its application and dissemination on the widest possible scale every day.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the initiator of this genius idea, managed to develop Marxism-Leninism and the issues of internationalism. That is why he commands absolute confidence, deep respect, boundless love and high esteem in the hearts of progressive peoples all over the world.

From the depths of our hearts, we wish Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius Leader and respectable teacher, good health and a long life that enable him to realize the complete victory of the Korean revolution and the world revolution. We would also like to express our supreme respect and esteem for him.

(The End)

## THREE-REVOLUTION TEAM MOVEMENT IN FULL SWING

The three-revolution team movement, an active movement designed to push ahead with the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions more mightily, is now in full swing in our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung propounded the unique thought on the three revolutions and put forward a revolutionary policy on conducting the three-revolution team movement, and has been wisely guiding this movement.

As a result, our revolution and construction have entered a new higher stage of dyeing the whole of society with the immortal Juche idea by virtue of the three revolutions in powerful progress.

Prior to the start of the three-revolution team movement, the respected and beloved leader formed a guidance team of our core Party members and college students and sent it to a unit to test it. From it he drew a conclusion that we could promote the three revolutions more dynamically and took a measure in February 1973 to develop the three-revolution team movement in all domains of the national economy.

The three-revolution team movement initiated and directed by the great leader plays a big part in making the Party properly guide the three revolutions in conformity with the new requirements of the deepening socialist construction and thus actively promoting the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and forcefully pushing forward the cause of dyeing the whole of society with the Juche idea.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The dispatch by our Party of the three-revolution teams to different branches of the national economy was a very important step in energetically promoting the three revolutions." ("Let Us Further Promote the Building of Socialism by Vigorously Carrying Out the Three Revolutions," Eng. ed., p. 10.)

The three-revolution teams consist of core Party members and young intellectuals well prepared politically and ideologically, and scientifically and technologically. They are the vanguard of the three revolutions sent to factories, enterprises, co-operative farms and the different branches of the national economy.

The size of the teams is decided by that of the objects to be guided.

The three-revolution team movement, based on the principle and method of scientific, revolutionary mass guidance, powerfully promotes the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and the revolutionary transformation of our society.

This movement guarantees, above all, the great leader's guidance most correctly.

The three-revolution teams are true guards, death-defying corps of the Party implementing thoroughly the great leader's teachings and the Party's policy in the political, economic and cultural spheres under his wise guidance. They make it an iron rule in their work and life to think and act as the great leader teaches.

Under the Party's militant slogan "Let's produce, study and live just as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did!" they go deeply among the broad producer masses, energeti-





Three-revolution team members sent to the Ryongyang Mine

cally conduct living, effective political work, work with people, right at machines, on mining faces and in fields and highly display a revolutionary way of work—setting example by their own deeds, thus vigorously leading them to make the three revolutions. Everywhere the three-revolution teams work, the broad working masses know the great leader's intention correctly and promptly and energetically carry out the three revolutions with infinite loyalty to him.

Living and working with the producer masses, the three-revolution teams learn their demand and aspiration and their constructive and creative initiatives promptly and properly guide them, and thus actively help to firmly guarantee the great leader's unified revolutionary guidance in all spheres of the revolution and construction.

The three-revolution teams set it as one of their main tasks to intensify the struggle to completely get rid of the old things in all domains to suit the distinctive features of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

Replacing the old with the new in the ideological, technical and cultural spheres

is a revolution.

The three-revolution teams, the most militant, revolutionary collectives, intensify the ideological education of the Party members and the working people to help them to breathe and struggle only upon the great leader's idea and intention.

They strive to replace the outworn techniques with the new ones and mechanize, semi-automate and automate production processes. They also guide and help all people to work and live in a militant and revolutionary way.

In this way, the three-revolution team movement greatly promotes the revolutionary changes to transform the ideological, technical and cultural spheres as required by the great Juche idea.

The three-revolution teams set it as an important principle in their activity to effectively help the lower units in their work according to the revolutionary mass line and lead the functionaries and working people to make steady progress and innovations in their work.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"The three-revolution team movement**

initiated by our Party has been derived from the revolutionary mass line, and thoroughly embodies in itself the requirements of the Chongsan-ri spirit, Chongsan-ri method and Tae'an work system." (Ibid., p. 13.)

The three-revolution teams discuss collectively and jointly with the Party committees concerned the concrete ways to solve all matters arising from the carrying out of the three revolutions and help the Party committees responsibly guide and control the given units in making the three revolutions and correct deviations.

The three-revolution teams always give priority to political work, work with men, to guide the broad masses to carry out vigorously the three revolutions with high sense of responsibility and consciousness.

The three-revolution teams pay deep at-

tention to helping the old cadres. The old cadres have fought devotedly for the great leader and the Party and rendered valuable services to the country and the revolution for over 30 years after liberation. But now their qualifications fail to keep pace with our steadily developing realities. The three-revolution teams formed of the young intellectuals equipped with modern technology and sensitive to the new things well teach them modern science and technology and convincingly demonstrate their might to them through practical production and help them to continue to work well as required by the developing realities.

The three-revolution teams apply a modern, revolutionary method of guidance which accords with the present realities.

They responsibly guide all work at given units for a long time.

Three-revolution team members quite often have consultation with workers about technical matters (at the Shinuiju Textile Mill)





They grasp all the work of the units concerned, work out scientific solutions to the matters and give effective guidance and ensure smooth material supply, mightily promoting the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"At the Tenth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Party Central Committee we highly estimated the three-revolution team movement that has enabled us to strengthen Party and government bodies and achieve big successes in socialist construction; we expressed our conviction that by continuing to step up this movement dynamically, we can advance our socialist construction more quickly." (Ibid., p. 15.)

Thanks to the powerful promotion of the three-revolution team movement, our Party's policy of ideological revolution has been executed with flying colours, and the only one blood, the pure Juche-type blood, runs in the hearts of all the Party members and the working people, and they are becoming genuine revolutionary soldiers who think and act only upon the great leader's idea and intention and work for the leader, for the Party and the revolution, going through fire and water.

By virtue of the mighty three-revolution team movement, our Party's basic organizations have been further strengthened, the organizational life of the Party members intensified and the cadres and Party members play the leading role better in all kinds of work.

The movement has brought about a radical change in the ideological viewpoint, way of thinking, attitude towards work, method

of work and way of work of the functionaries and working people.

The lower leading personnel of the Party's basic organizations and factories, enterprises and co-op farms take the lead in carrying out the difficult tasks.

Through the three-revolution team movement tens of thousands of our young intellectuals, three-revolution team members, have been revolutionized and working-classed and have become Juche-type genuine revolutionaries, reserves of our Party's cadres, boundlessly faithful to the great leader.

The bold technical innovation struggle conducted through the three-revolution team movement has brought about great progress in carrying out the three major tasks of the technical revolution designed to narrow considerably the distinctions between heavy and light labour and between agricultural and industrial work and free women from the heavy burden of household chores.

Thanks to the active guidance and help of the three-revolution teams, the interior of the plants has been built up like a palace and their surroundings like a park, town and country have become more beautiful, and marked progress has been made in establishing culture in production and life and socialist mode of life.

Along with the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement, a new mass movement aimed at promoting more powerfully the work of dyeing the whole of society with the Juche idea, the three-revolution team movement provides a powerful driving force of the three revolutions and immensely inspires our people's onward movement.

Kim Mun Son

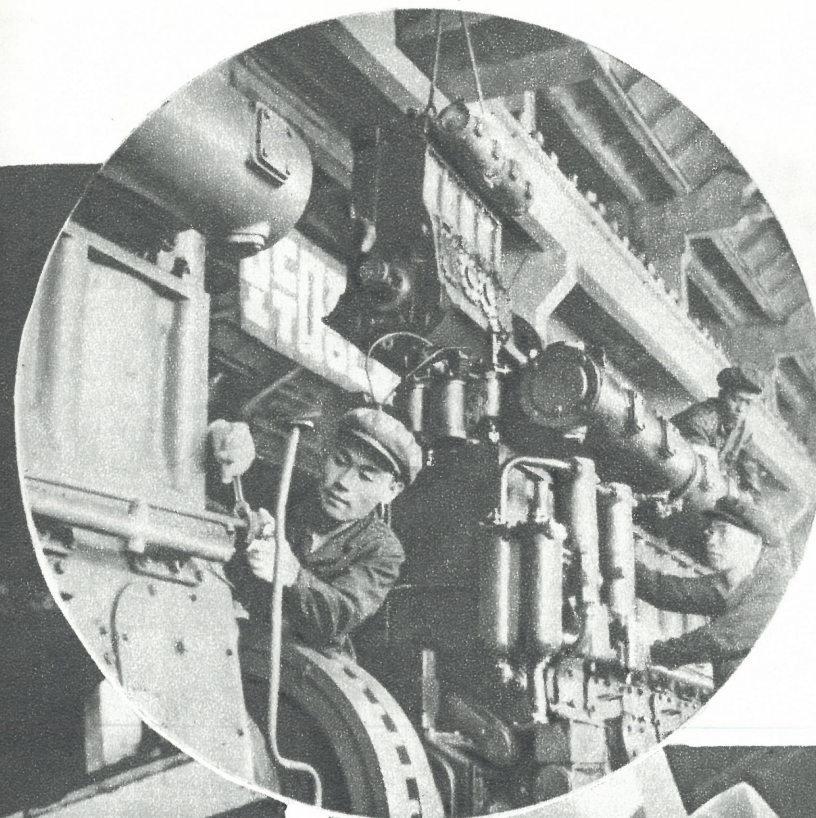
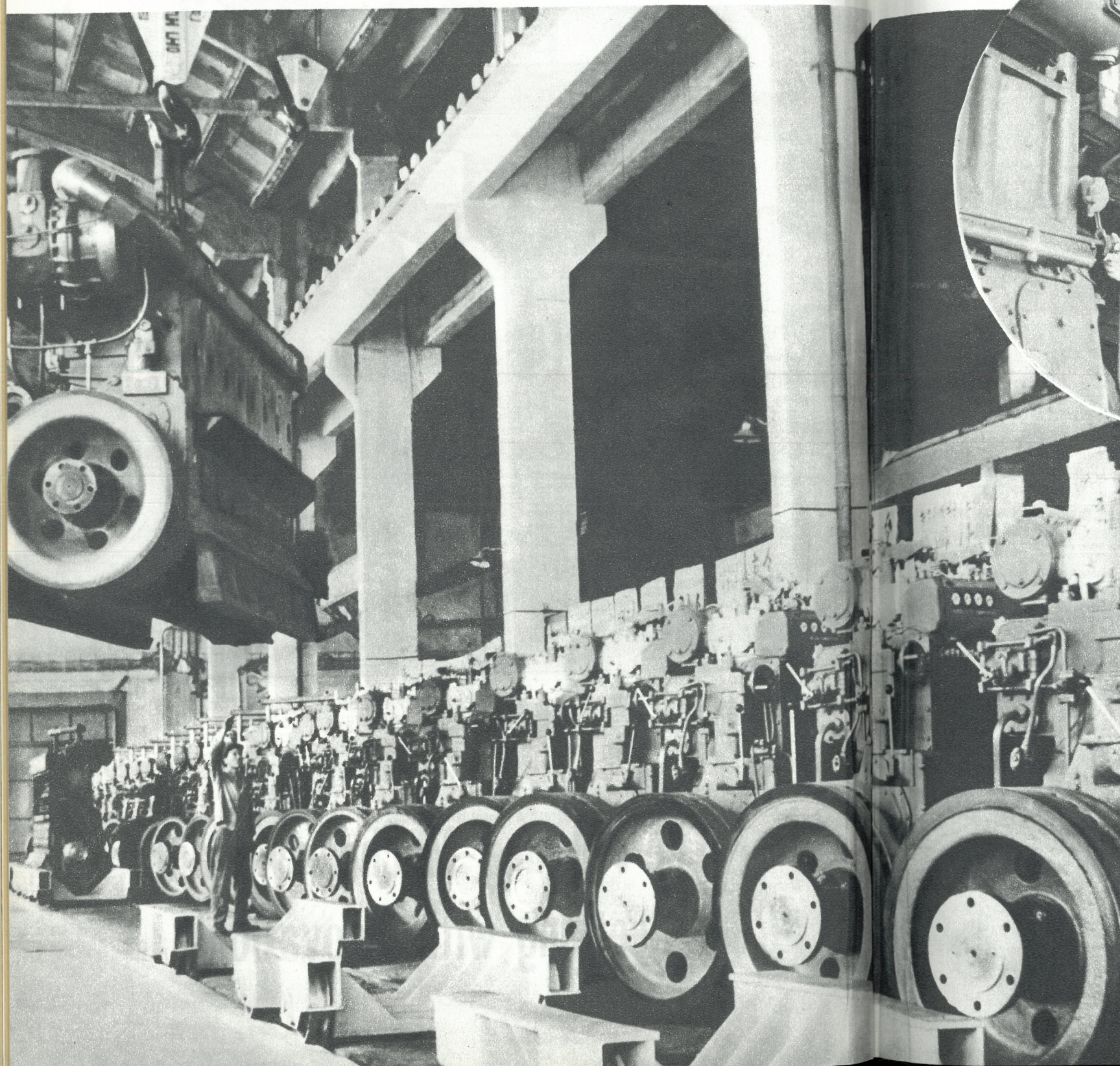


The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gives on-the-spot guidance to the Pukjung Machinery Plant

## The Pukjung Machinery Plant Seething with Innovations

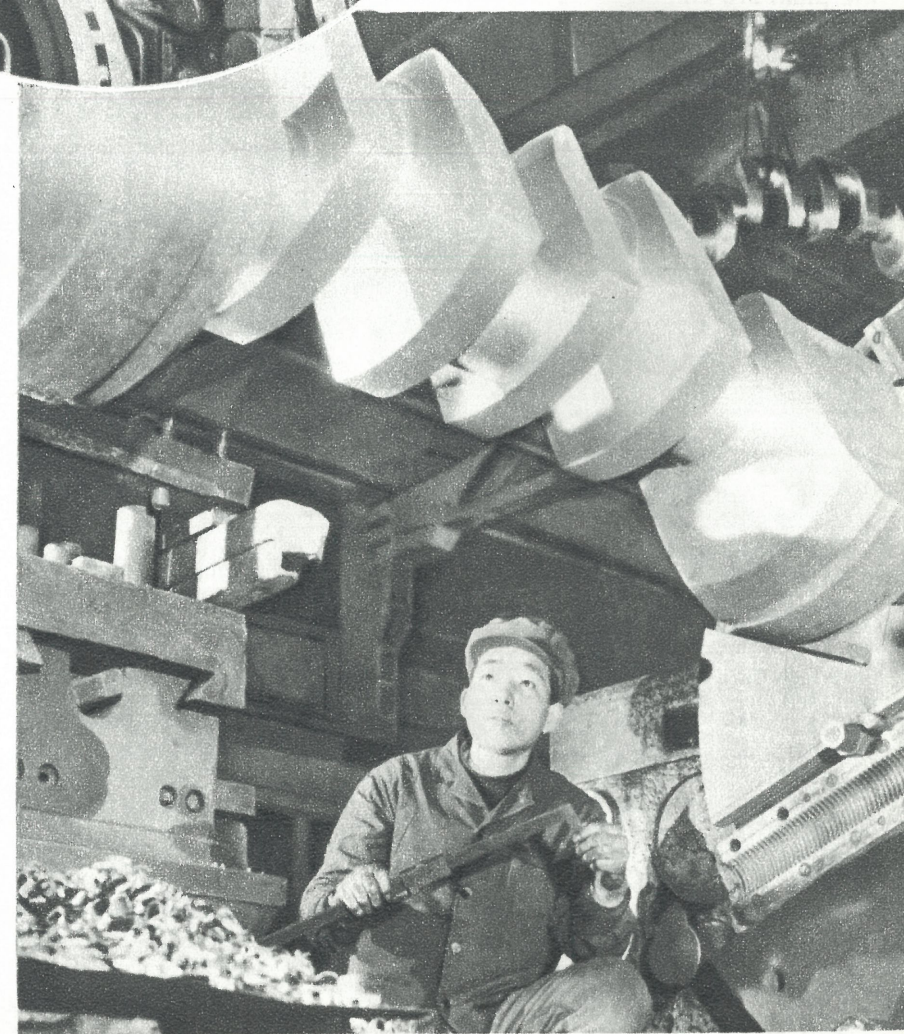


Part of the diesel-engine assembling workshop



Workers are stepping up the assemblage of diesel engines under the revolutionary slogan "Let's meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!"

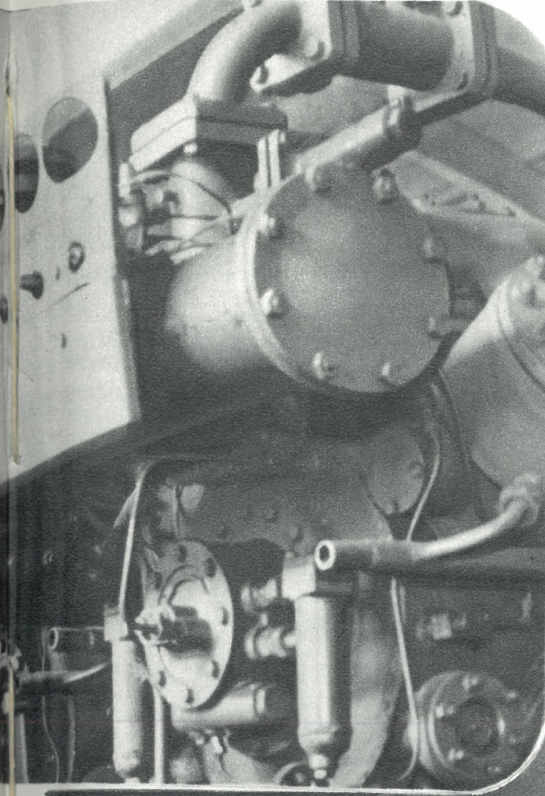
Workers are bringing about innovations in working crankshafts



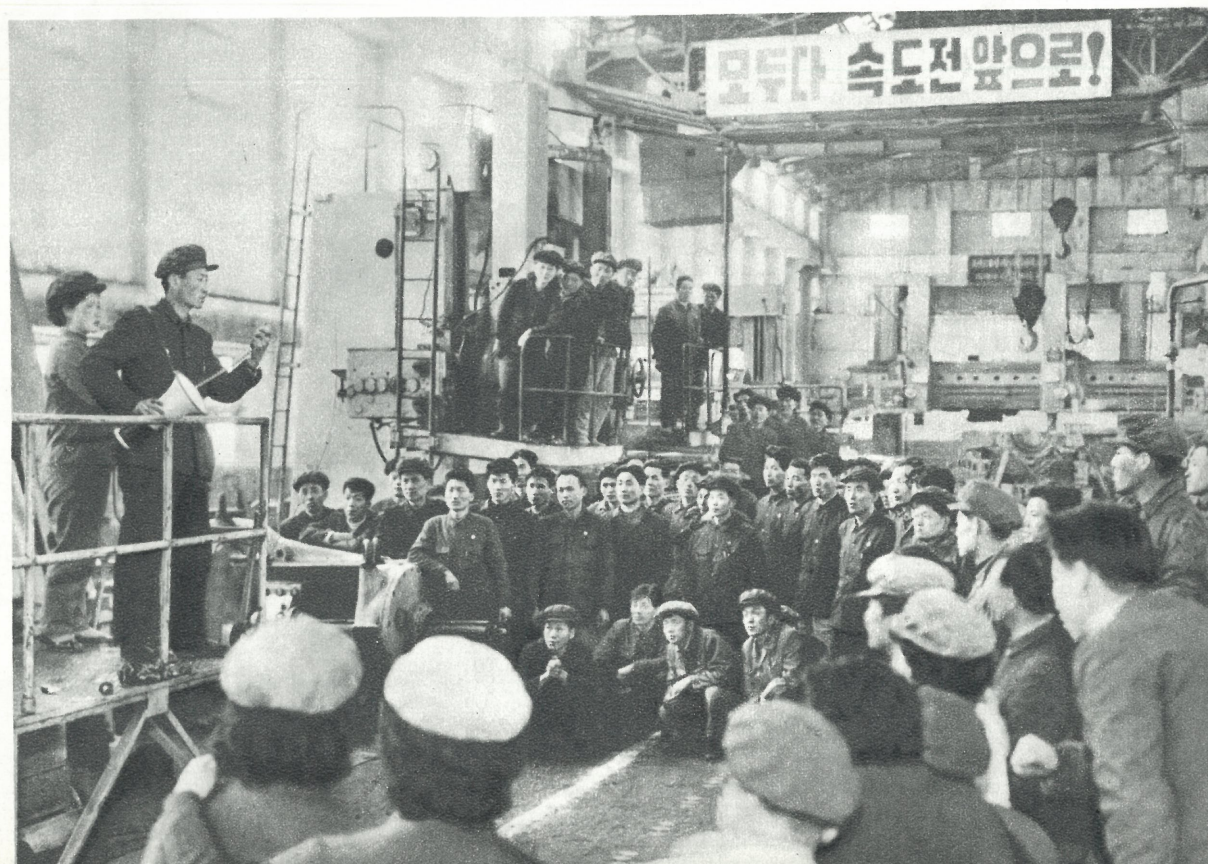


Highly-efficient refrigerators are also produced

Three-revolution team members dispatched to the plant are energetically conducting agitation inspiring the workers to greater labour feats

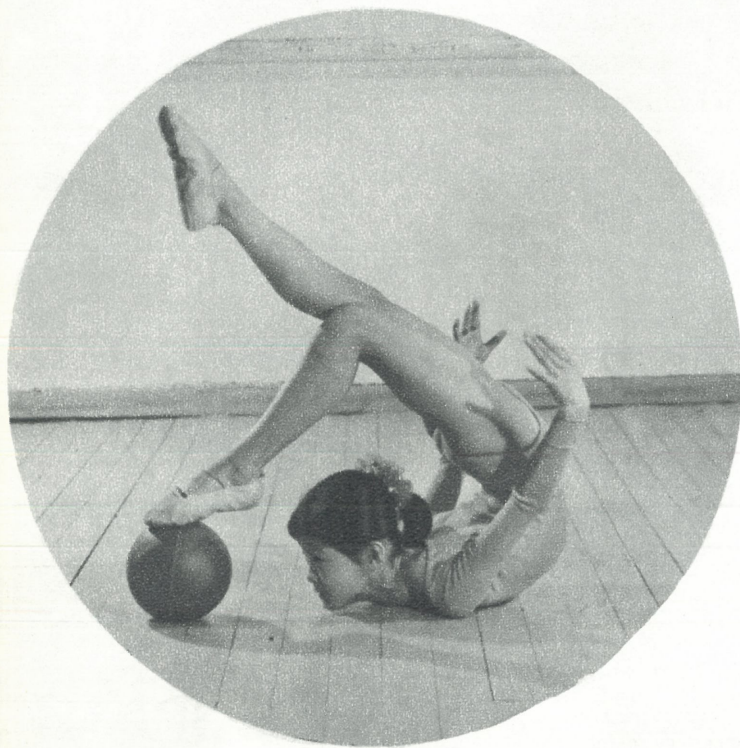


Workers of the metal-processing workshop are making innovations in the manufacture of ordered equipment





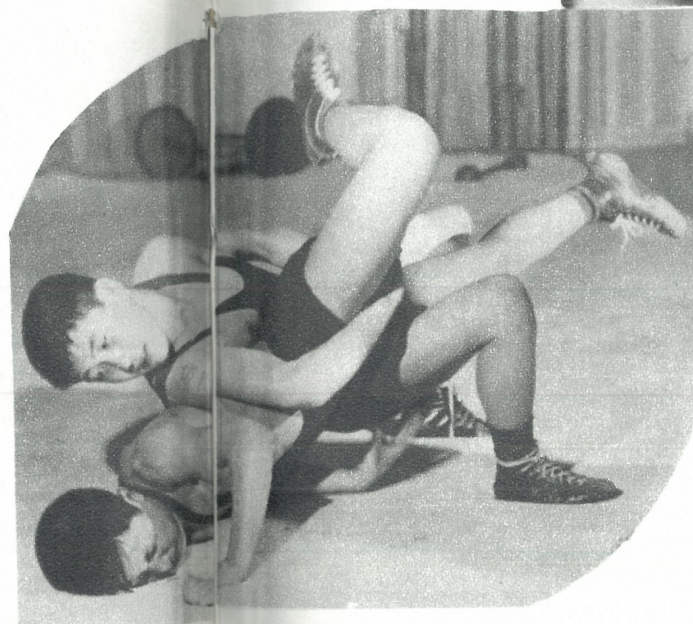
# Sportsmen in the Making



With a ball

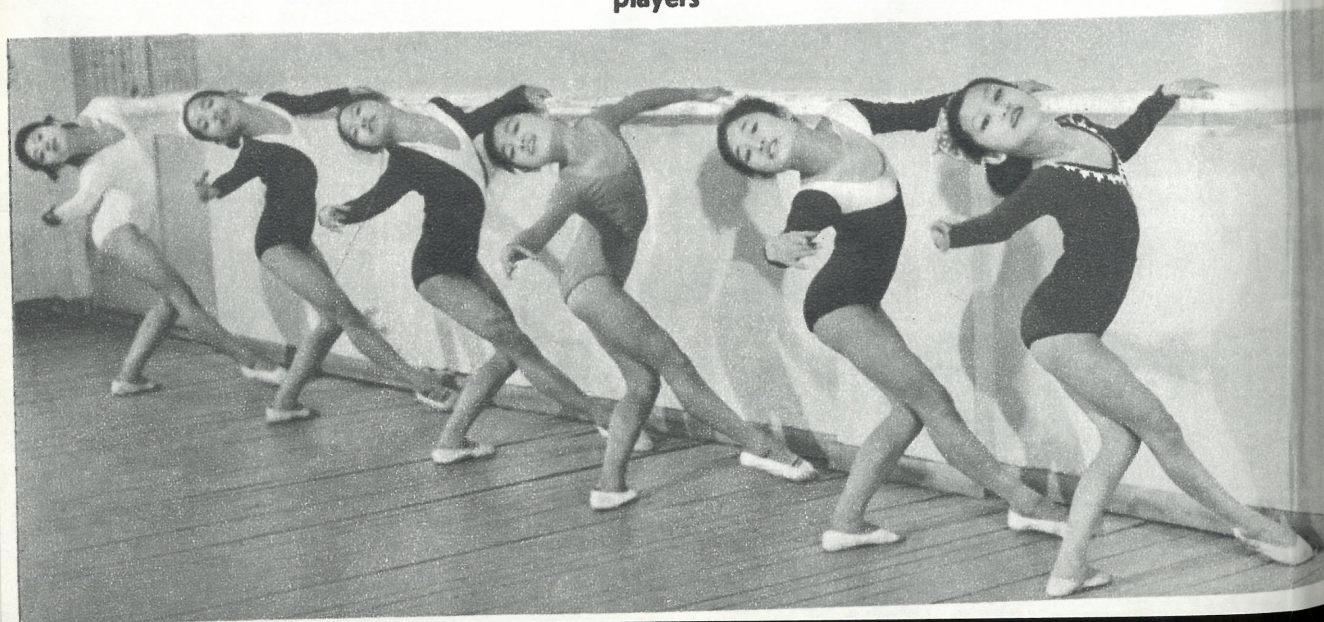
Fine future calisthenics players

Wrestlers in the making



Future boxers are undergoing a hard training

Table-tennis drill







**Volleyball lovers are under an instructor's guidance**

**Football lovers perfect their tactics**



## *Riding on Locomotive "Red Flag" No. 5121*

When I called on the crew of double Chollima "Red Flag" No. 5121 of the Chongjin locomotive corps, they were checking up their locomotive for departure.

I heard from a functionary of the Chongjin Railway Bureau about their accident-free, punctual run and the results of their struggle to haul more freight. So I wanted very much to see the dependable masters of the locomotive.

Chief engineer Li Jin Sop, a man of stalwart build, and assistant engineer were very glad to see me, but they said that they had nothing special to be proud of, and ushered me to the cab.

A portrait of the great leader was respectfully hung in the cab which was perfectly neat and clean and refreshing to the eyes.

Soon the bell sounded the start. The pleasant locomotive whistle spread over the blue sky, and the long train of 60-ton wagons fully loaded with timber, coal and steel began to move slowly. It came out of the station and ran at a high speed.

It crossed the long railway bridge over the Susongchon River and turned round south Chongjin, a steel producer, which was rebuilt into a modern town in a short time last year.

Flew by the big blast furnace, coking ovens and other furnaces of the Kim Chaek Iron Works, a metallurgical giant, which is the pride of our Juche industry.

The crew of this locomotive fulfilled their huge Six-Year Plan assignments for freight turnover two years and a half ahead of

schedule and gave more than two million kilometre accident-free run to their locomotive.

Now their locomotive hauls over 500 tons more of goods than its traction norm.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"The railway is the country's artery and the forerunner of the national economy. In our country's freight transport today, the railway plays the most important role. Therefore, we must carry through the Party's policy of giving priority to railway transport."**

The great leader, who always gives top priority to railway transport in the national economy, defined this year as a year to reinforce the transport front and clearly indicated the direction and ways to make revolution in transport.

The crew were alive with fervor to carry through the fatherly leader's teaching and be intensely loyal to him. Every car was fully loaded and the train ran full speed.

I opened their battle-result register on a wall and found many figures in it.

Conducting a powerful Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement, they had set themselves higher and higher targets and their target for this year was to surpass their freight turnover plan by 100 per cent.

Assistant engineer said to me struck with admiration at the register: "We have no special secret of our success. We have only worked hard to execute the great leader's teaching."



I asked him over and over again. But the answer was the same.

The train went past Chuul famed for its hot-spring sanatorium and ran at a top speed along the beautiful east coastline.

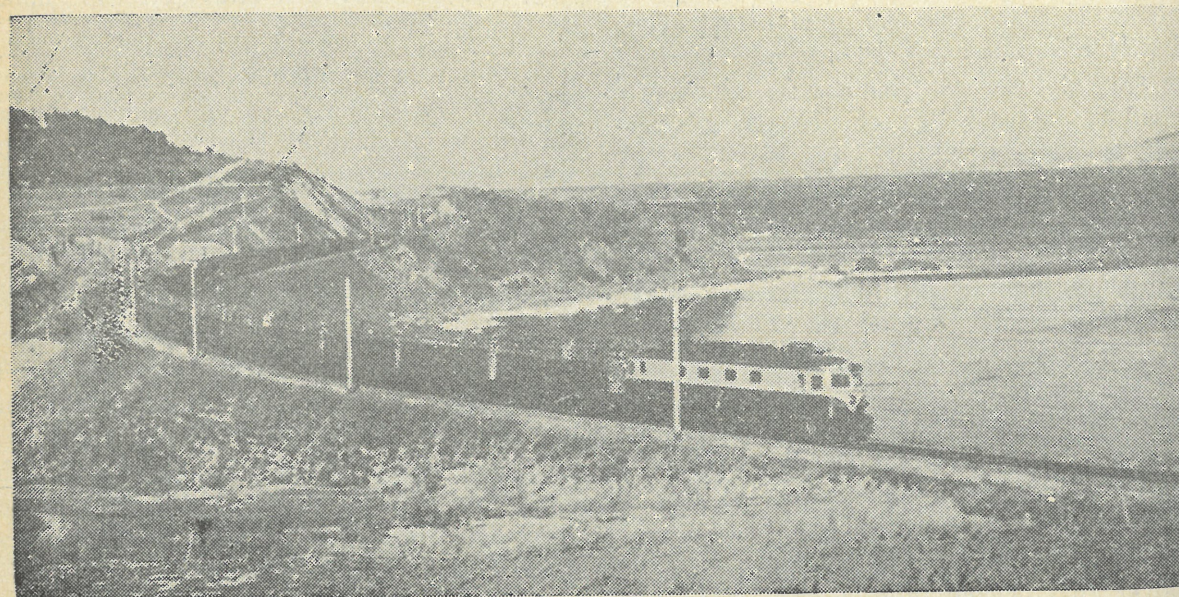
Engineer said that his electric locomotive No. 5121 was made in 1965 and he had been driving it for over 10 years, but it was little different from a new one and its performance was very good.

From his words I learned that the crew of the locomotive were taking good care of it with a high sense of responsibility as its master.

They service their locomotive punctually according to careful daily and weekly plans and tend their locomotive like the apples of their eyes, always carrying 100-odd kinds of tools and enough spare parts.

They knew the terrain and operation methods of train in different sections hundreds of kilometres long as they know the palm of their hands.

Locomotive "Red Flag" No. 5121 is running like the wind along the east coast



Holding the steering wheel, they tested the mechanism of brake, meters and engine and were fully confident of it.

Came in sight fishing boats returning to their port, flying flags of rich haul. The fish caught is promptly carried by freezing cars to the population.

Co-op farmers and those who came to their help in farming waved their hands at the running train in the greening fields which would yield a rich crop this year, too.

The train came to the steep gradient section between Chongjin and Tanchon. In the pre-liberation days the locomotive went up this section with difficulty, spraying coal dust. But now the train ran as fast as in the flat areas.

Under the wise guidance and concern of the great leader, a network of electrified railways has been spread over the country and railway transport is in the process of modernization.

Despite the claims of a busy life in guiding state cares, the respected and

Crew of Locomotive "Red Flag" No. 5121 return after working a new miracle today, too



beloved leader visited many railway stations and locomotive corps and settled all the problems arising from the development of railway transport and took good care of railwaymen in their life.

They told me, full of emotion, about the fatherly affection of the great leader who looks after every aspect of the locomotive crew's life, saying that pilots play the leading role in the sky and the locomotive crew on the ground. They were highly proud of his deep trust in and great love for them and were full of boundless happiness.

"...We should not rest on our laurels and work harder, we think..."

This was said by the engineer who sees his happiness and worth of life in bringing joy to the fatherly leader.

The train arrived at the Kilju Youth Station, the main station of the line, on schedule.

Transport revolution was in full swing at this station, as at other stations I saw from the train.

Relaying and shunting operations were carried out promptly and many cranes

loaded and unloaded goods.

Through the introduction of superior concentrated and specialized transport, the proper organization of transport, the comprehensive mechanization of loading and unloading operations, the stay of the freight cars was considerably shortened and the freight traffic capacity increased 1.5 times at this station as against last year.

Merry songs came encouraging railwaymen to creation and innovation and feats in their labour efforts. The grand socialist construction sites in different parts of the country are piled high and high with raw and other materials and fuel by such dependable transport workers who only make advance, never stagnating or standing still.

Through the transport revolution sweeping across the land the principal task of this year, a year of readjustment, the task of making full preparations to attain the high peaks of a new long-term plan in all domains of the national economy, is being fulfilled successfully.

Kwon O Shik



# Kim Song Ju Students and Children's Palace

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"In order to build socialism and communism, the new generation should be brought up as cultured and harmoniously developed workers possessing general elementary knowledge and modern technology."**

The fatherly leader gives all the most valuable and best things to the children, saying that they are the "king" of the country. He saw to it that students and children's palaces were built in different parts of our country for their extracurricular education.

A grand students and children's palace rose up recently at Popyong on the Amnok-gang River flowing along the northern border of our country.

The palace, like all other students and children's palaces in our country, is provided with every condition and facility for equipping students and children firmly with the immortal Juche idea and advanced science and technique and fully developing their artistic talents and sports techniques.

The pilastered palace has a high tower in the centre with its roof spread like wings. So it is magnificent and graceful.

The balcony of the palace affords a panoramic view of Popyong. There are models of a torch and book bearing big letters "knowledge, morality and physique" on the roof.

There are sculptures of boys and girls at each of the entrances to the palace and the gymnasium on both sides. The palace congenial to the feeling and liking of the children has a theatre in the right and a gymnasium in the left.

Popyong, the seat of the students and children's palace, is a historic place associat-

ed with the immortal revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The people named it Kim Song Ju Students and Children's Palace after the great leader's childhood name out of their unanimous desire to hand down the name and immortal revolutionary exploits of the respected and beloved leader to posterity eternally.

Visitors to this palace first go to see the bronze statue hall.

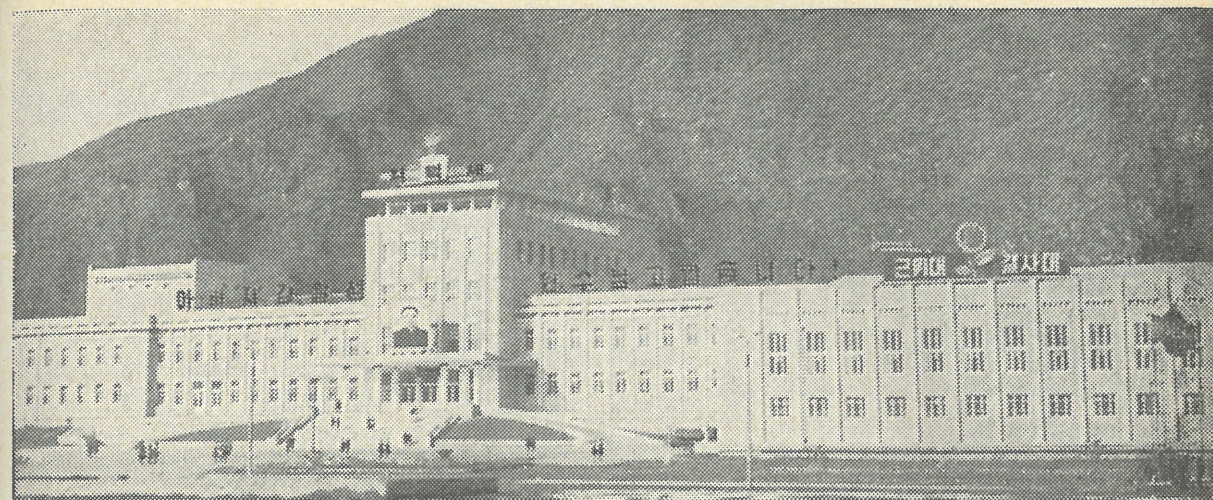
The bronze statue in this hall depicts the great leader starting out on the revolutionary road at the age of 13, shouldering the destinies of the country and the people, making a firm resolve not to return until Korea became independent, at the Popyong ferry.

On display in the hall are the valuable mementoes which show the revolutionary activities of the great leader who cultivated a great will to liberate the country in his childhood, going through all manner of hardships together with his parents engaged in the arduous revolutionary struggle.

Here in the Amnok-gang River area the great leader studied hard with a burning love for the country and a high revolutionary ambition, while actively helping his father Kim Hyong Jik, the indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter, in his revolutionary activities to pioneer the new path of the Korean revolution.

In his childhood he carried out without fail the liaison missions given by his father in spite of danger involved, out of a single desire to regain the lost country, with a bitter hatred for the Japanese imperialist aggressors and all hues of class enemies.

There is the "Study Hall of the Revolu-



The outer view of the Kim Song Ju Students and Children's Palace built in Popyong, the sacred revolutionary place

tionary Activities of Marshal Kim Il Sung" arranged with utmost care.

Students and children learn the great leader's revolutionary ideas in the palace.

The palace has more than 100 rooms, large and small, for circle activities of social sciences, natural sciences, literature and art, physical culture and sports and other subjects. Over 1,000 students and children can carry on various circle activities simultaneously here in these rooms.

The theatre of the palace has a seating capacity of over 800, a stage and a projection booth.

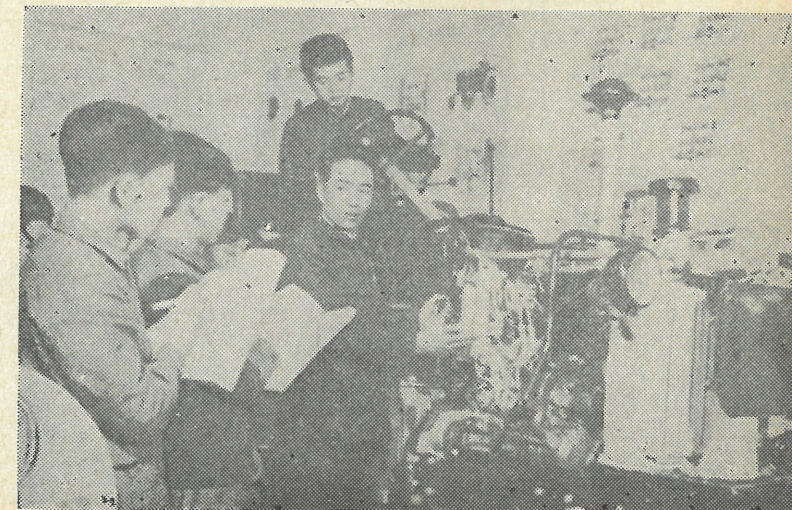
It also has halls for literary and art circle activities such as a dance rehearsal hall, an accordion hall and a national orchestra hall and a literary work creation hall.

The gymnasium has halls where students and children can conduct both matches and training of volleyball, basketball, pingpong, boxing and other sports.

Halls for circle activities are provided with sufficient facilities and appliances for students and children to bring their talents into full bloom.

The physical circle hall has 350 instruments and appliances for practice and ex-

Truck and tractor circle members learn to drive tractors







Sewers in the making attain sewing skill

periment including instruments which make it possible to understand the mechanism of automation instruments.

In radio, TV, truck, tractor and other study rooms students disassemble and assemble or make accessories to render their knowledge acquired at their schools more practical.

The palace arranges various gatherings every Saturday and Sunday for the education of more students and children.

Schools also use the palace

for the collective education of their students.

Indeed, the palace is a comprehensive extracurricular educational centre which greatly contributes to making the rising generation have

rich feeling and strong physique and acquire ample scientific and technical knowledge, combining theory with practical activities.

Deeply learning the brilliant revolutionary exploits performed by the great leader and his warm love at the Kim Song Ju Students and Children's Palace, our students and children are growing up to be dependable builders of a new society, singing of their happy life, envying nothing in the world.

Kwon Chang Su



Members of the calisthenics circle are perfecting their movements in the calisthenics circle hall

## Local Industry in Pyongwon County

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has been devoting his whole life to the work to enable our people to lead a bountiful and cultured life. Thanks to his warm love for the people and wise guidance, a new change has been brought about in our production of consumer goods.

Medium and small-scale local industry factories, standing like forests in different parts of the country, play a great role in increasing the production of consumer goods for the people.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...We should develop local industry on a wide scale along with central industry for the production of consumer goods. The key to the radical expansion of the daily necessities and food-processing industries and to satisfying the working people's demands for consumer goods to a greater extent is to stick firmly to the policy of simultaneous-

ly developing large-scale central industry and medium and small-scale local industry and further bring out and organize the creativity and wisdom of the local masses while using the might of central industry to the full."

According to this highly important teaching of the great leader, each county in our country has built well-assorted modern local industry factories producing all kinds of consumer goods necessary for the people's living.

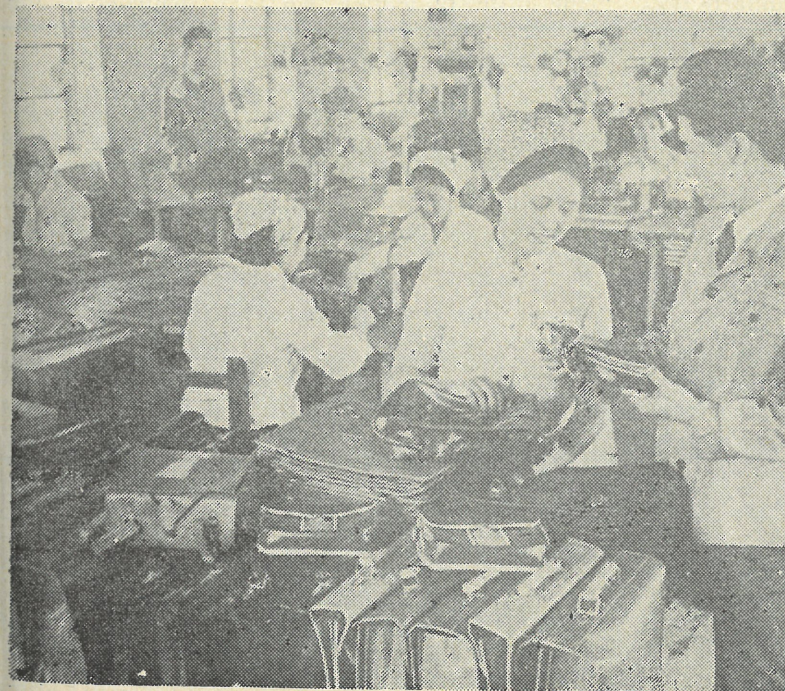
Pyongwon county is a small county in the west coastal area of our country.

The county boasts of some 20 local industry factories.

They turn out more than 600 kinds of food-stuffs and daily necessities—from soy and bean paste essential to the people's dietary life to cloths and articles for cultural use, and their variety and output daily increase. Along with the goods turned out by the central light industry factories, they are effectively used to improve the people's life.

The county, covered with orchards, harvests plenty of fruits every year. At the foot of a hill a little away from the county seat there is a fruit-processing factory.

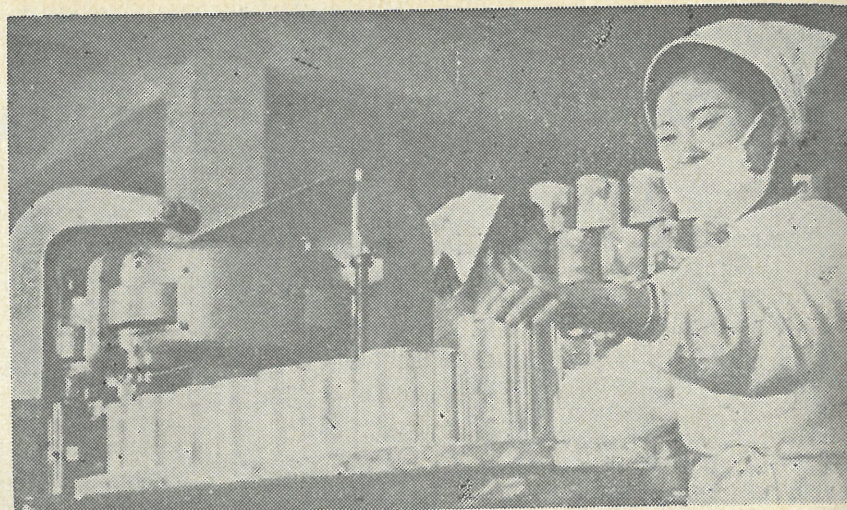
All the production processes of the factory including the automated canning one are modernized. Various canned fruits, dried fruits and



Under the revolutionary slogan "Let's produce, study and live just as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did!" workers of the plastics factory are producing various good bags



The fruit-processing factory mass-produces high-quality canned fruits



soft drink produced by the factory are liked very much by the people.

The confectionary workteam of the factory makes great quantities of cakes, sweets and drops and other foodstuffs.

This factory turns out more than 80 kinds of tasty and highly nutritive foodstuffs.

The coastal county has a fine factory processing sea foods caught by fisheries and fishery co-operatives. This factory's processed fishes including shellfish are very popular among the people.

In the county seat there is a modern textile mill, which turns out cloths of high quality. The clothing factory and the women's clothing factory make various seasonal clothes suitable to the contemporary sense of beauty and supply them to the population.

The county has well-assorted factories which put out various daily necessities, such as plastics, woodenware, paper, ironware, musical instruments, and chemical articles for daily life.

The plastics factory in the county has a strong material and technical foundation laid with the powerful support of central industry and produces high-quality vinyl cloth and makes bags for pupils, raincoats and other goods.

It also makes high-quality vinyl pipes of various sizes. This moderate factory produces more than 50 kinds of plastics.

The county turns out large quantities of woodenwares, ironwares and chemical daily necessities.

The high-quality products of the chemical daily necessities factory including hair oil from the seeds of the camellia plants covering tens of *chongbo* created by the local industry raw material base station in the county are in great demand.

The local industry factories make the best possible use of raw and other materials available in the county and at the same time, they get the supply of some of them from the central authorities.

Under the wise guidance and concern of the fatherly leader, we give priority to the production of consumer goods in the supply of raw and other materials.

Groceries, industrial goods stores and building-materials stores well stocked with goods manufactured by the central and local industry factories are always crowded with customers.

As the people's life is daily bettering under the Party's policy for the people, functionaries in the domain of the local industry in this county frequent stores to acquaint themselves with the demand of the inhabitants for consumer goods and promptly take active measures to meet it. As a result, the variety and quantity of consumer goods increase and the material and technical foundations of factories strengthen.

The local industry of the county powerfully supported by the strong central industry and firmly relying on rich local raw material resources will make rapid progress, playing a bigger role in the improvement of the people's living.

Li Yong Kang



# NYONGBYON SILK

Nyongbyon county in North Pyongan Province is noted for its silk from old times.

Silk weaving in the county has a long history. Women devoted all the year mainly to silk weaving; they were busy raising silkworms, reeling silk off cocoons and weaving silk throughout the year.

But the landlords and feudal rulers took forcible possession of all the silk woven by them.

Silk production in the county was severely destroyed as a result of the colonial plunder of the Japanese imperialist aggressors

during their occupation of Korea.

The Japanese imperialist marauders took away all the cocoons and silk yarn from Korea, hindering silk production in our country.

The sadly ruined silk production in the county began to make new development after the country's liberation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"We have the task of developing our silk production with a long history and tradition by the advanced industrial method."**

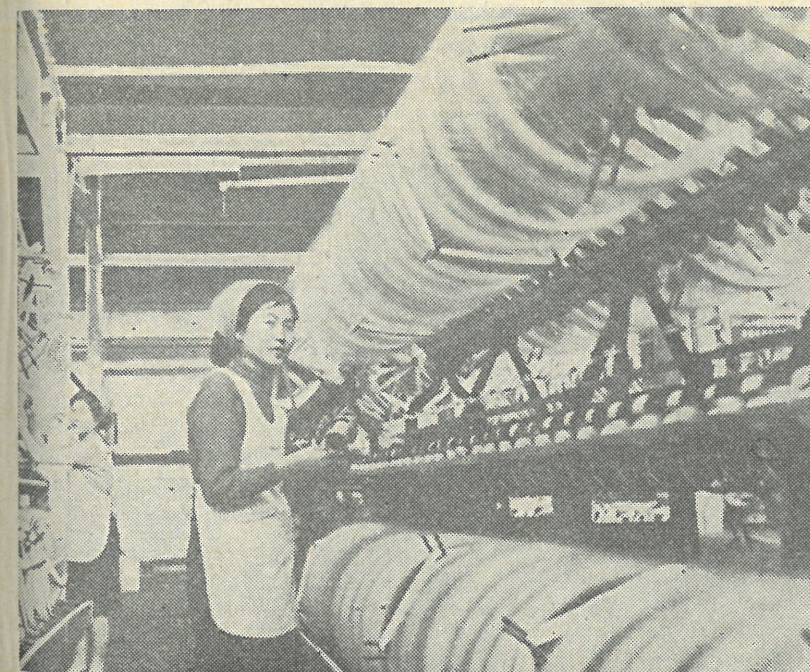
Under the wise guidance of the

great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, silk production in the county started a new history after the country's liberation. Silk industry and raw material bases for silk production were created in a short time.

Under the constant solicitude and concern of the fatherly leader for making our people more, better silk goods, the modernly-equipped Nyongbyon Silk Mill and the Palwon Textile Mill appeared.

The Nyongbyon Silk Mill mass-produces various silk goods such as *Yaksandan*, *Yangdan*, *Mobondan*, *Pobdan*, *Nyuttong*, *Kuryongdan*, *Saekdongdan*, *Tasaekdan*, *Hobakdan* and *Cholongdan*.

The products of this mill are fine in texture, soft and smooth to the touch.



Part of the preparatory workshop





Weavers produce high-quality silks, helping and pulling each other forward

They are infinitely various in colouring and pattern.

Some silks are quiet and graceful in colouring and others are dazzlingly beautiful. Their patterns fit their colourings and are liked by our people. *Yangdan* and *Nyut-tong* count more than 100 kinds each and their patterns and colourings are different from each other. There are hundreds of kinds of *Tasaekdan*.

*Yaksandan*, which the mill began to weave after the country's liberation and the great leader named, has pretty patterns of pink azaleas and flaming maples in beautiful Mt. Yaksan in the county.

So its colourings are very beautiful and its patterns are very bright and soft, and this silk is liked very much by our people.

*Yangdan*, *Mobondan* and *Pobdan* have patterns of such rather big and beautiful flowers as *Mokran* (a kind of magnolia) and peony blossom and of small flowers and they are thick and strong, glossy

and graceful.

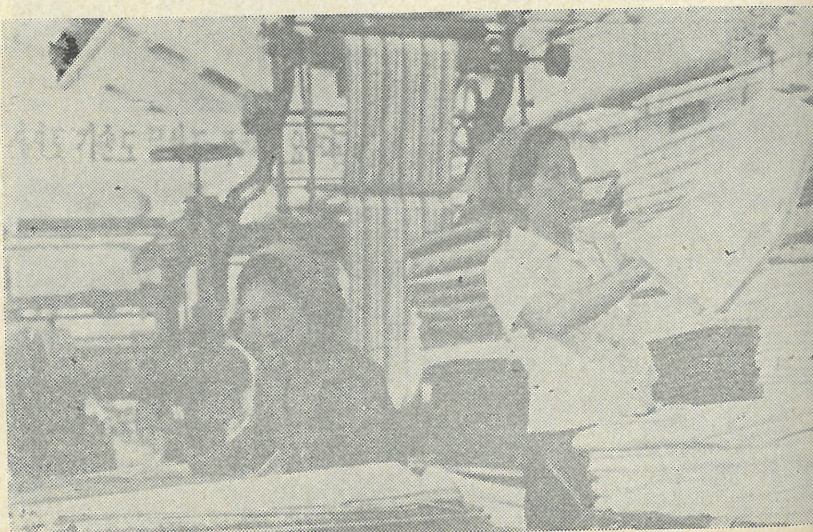
*Tasaekdan* has patterns of various bright colours. *Nyut-tong*, a silk used to make clothes for all seasons, has patterns of big gathering clouds.

All the silks produced by the mill suit the taste and feeling of our people and are widely used mainly for making clothes and quilts and for ornamental purpose.

The silk producers of Nyongbyon are now striving to turn out more and better silks liked by our people, treating every piece of silk yarn with utmost care, with a high sense of honour and pride as the genuine master of the country, as the master of production.

Nyongbyon silks meet the growing demand of our people and they are also exported to foreign countries.

Ko Il Sok



Conditioners are busy as production increases

## SARIWON CORNSTARCH FACTORY

In recent years, tens of new factories, big and small, have been built and put into commission in Sariwon, the capital of North Hwanghae Province.

The Sariwon Cornstarch Factory is one of them.

It is situated in the suburbs of Sariwon. It has several big buildings in rows and two large raw material tanks in its back. This shows clearly the size of the factory with a processing capacity of tens of thousands of tons.

This factory produces many kinds of foodstuffs—various sweets and drops, liquid taffy, edible oils, soy, liquors and the like.

Its chief raw material is maize.

North Hwanghae Province is one of our major grain producers.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that “**Maize is king of dryfield grain crops**” and wisely led our people to do well maize farming.

In recent years, the cold front has greatly affected our country, but our people have reaped a bumper harvest of rice, maize and other crops every year, fully meeting the demand of the Juche farming methods worked out by the great leader. North Hwanghae Province produces a great abundance of maize and amply feeds the Sariwon Cornstarch Factory with raw material.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

“The cornstarch and other food-processing factories...should be well operated and the food industry further developed to supply the people with tasty and nutritious foodstuffs in greater quantities.”

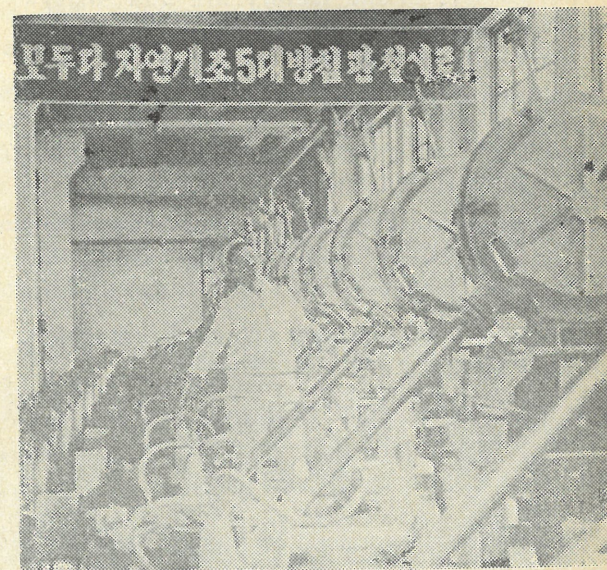
The fatherly leader, who always shows deep concern for making our people's life more bountiful and cultured, attaches great importance to the food industry and wisely led our people to build food-processing factories in different parts of the country.

During his on-the-spot guidance in North Hwanghae Province, on May 21, 1973, he instructed to build more cornstarch factories processing maize in provinces to supply the people with tasty foodstuffs.

According to his instructions, many cornstarch factories appeared in Sariwon, Pukchang, Uiju, Wonsan and other places.

These factories built under the meticulous guidance and profound concern of the

Starch and albumen are separated at the processing workshop





fatherly leader are all modernly equipped.

All the production processes of the Sariwon Cornstarch Factory are automated or semi-automated. Production is properly controlled by industrial TV.

One of deepest impressions this factory gives is that production culture is thoroughly established.

All the workshops are bright and clean and the workers in white overall operate machines in fresh air.

The factory, from production workshops to packing workshop and storehouses, factory compound and its surrounding, is very clean and clear and cultural as a food-processing factory.

Its workers are registering proud successes in the production of foodstuffs, efficiently managing and operating their modern factory.

On September 27 last, the fatherly leader, giving on-the-spot guidance to this factory, said that the primary task of the workers there was to produce more foodstuffs for the people.

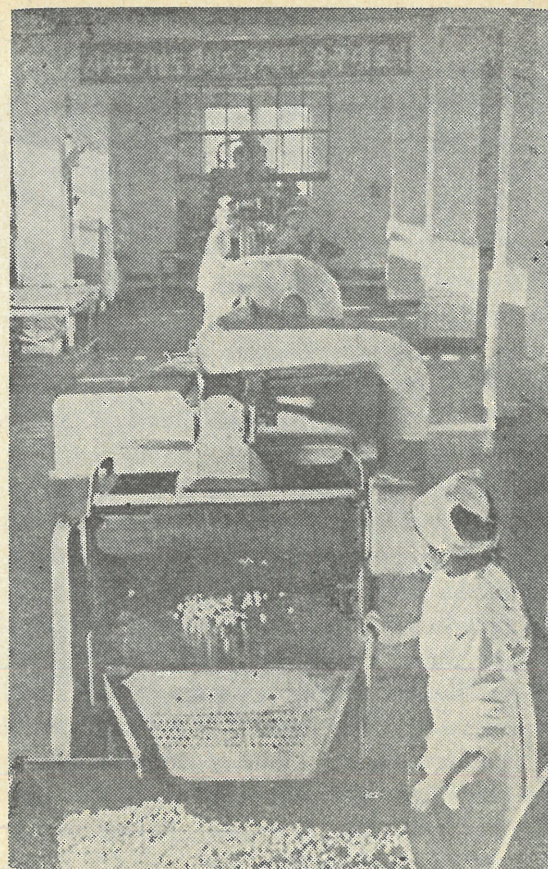
The workers of the factory are now striving, to the best of their strength and creative wisdom, to execute the teaching of the fatherly leader.

As the level of technical skill of the workers has been raised and the technical management of the production processes improved, the starch and oil extraction rate has risen.

Signal success has been achieved in their efforts to increase the assortment.

Recently the factory has built a noodle workshop capable of fully meeting the demand of the citizens of Sariwon.

The foodstuffs produced in this factory are supplied to Sariwon and towns, counties and rural villages in the province.



Workers of the drop workshop making innovations in production to supply more confectionary to the people

Urban and rural shops in North Hwanghae Province are selling many kinds of foodstuffs produced by the Sariwon Cornstarch Factory.

Liquors of high quality made by this factory are exported.

Really great is the role played by the factory in the improvement of the people's dietary life.

The workers and technicians of the Sariwon Cornstarch Factory are striving to produce more foodstuffs and fulfil the militant tasks advanced by the great leader in his New Year Address for this year, energetically carrying on the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement.

Li Hak Mun

## Development of Public Education in Our Country (2)

### All People Study

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"Making the entire people study is the basic line of the cultural revolution in our country, we should say. In fact, all our people are studying now."**

A well-arranged educational system has been set up in our country and the entire people are studying now.

Our educational system consists of preschool education, common education and higher education.

Preschool education means compulsory one-year education given to all the children five years old in the senior course of kindergarden.

It closely links up preschool education with primary education and raises the level of the latter.

Universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education gives perfect secondary education, during school education of ten years from six years of age, to all the children who have got compulsory one-year preschool education.

This school education consists

of four-year primary school education and six-year senior middle school education. Senior middle school gives four-year junior middle education and two-year senior middle education.

Through universal compulsory eleven-year education we give all our younger generation perfect middle education, making them acquire sound fundamentals of modern science and technology and more than one technique. After compulsory education, therefore, they can enter college or university or complete the college course by self-study, and take up jobs in any domain.

Our higher educational system embraces full-time higher educational institutions and part-time higher educational establishments.

Full-time higher educational establishments are university and colleges and higher specialized schools; part-time higher educational institutions comprise correspondence and evening courses of university and colleges and factory

colleges and factory higher specialized schools.

Factory colleges and factory higher specialized schools in major factories and enterprises are attended by the working people who directly participate in production.

The curriculum of these colleges and schools keeps the accent on teaching the students the theory of modern science and technology. Lectures are given in the daytime or evening in consideration of the worker-students' working hours.

Teachers in full service and experienced and well-informed engineers teach in these colleges and schools.

These schools enable us to train a great number of technical personnel, new intellectuals of working-class stock in particular.

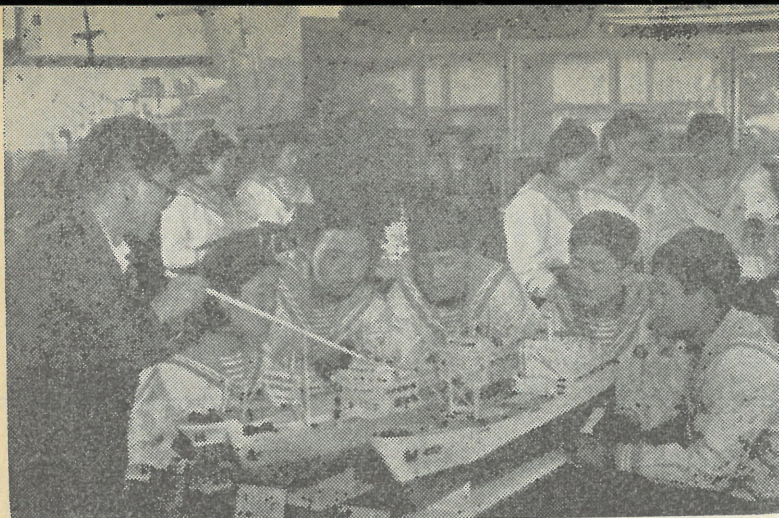
Our country boasts of one or two senior middle schools in every *ri*.

Each province has one or two normal colleges and teachers' training colleges. The normal colleges train senior middle school teachers and the teachers' training colleges

Our students and children conduct various extracurricular activities. Photo shows art circle members of the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace







primary school and kindergarten teachers.

Every province also has agricultural colleges and medical colleges.

Through these comprehensive bases for training cadres, all provinces are meeting their own demand for cadres by themselves, for which they previously depended on the central authorities.

We are directing great efforts also to adult education to enable all the working people to attain the standard of the senior middle school graduate and master more than one modern technique.

We have a higher Party school in the centre for training and reeducating Party cadres and communist colleges in localities. There is also a national economy institute for training and reeducating functionaries of state and economic organs and management personnel of factories and enterprises. Besides, there are colleges for training and reeducating cadres of working people's organizations and cadres for different domains.

The cadres of Party and government organs and management personnel of factories and enterprises study more than two hours every day, attend lecture meeting every Wednesday and study collectively

for half a day every Saturday. Not only this. It is obligatory for all cadres to go to schools once a year to study while keeping their positions in their work places.

Thanks to the profound solicitude of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, more than a half of the population in our country get education at state expenses.

All our new generation get completely free education during universal compulsory eleven-year schooling, and the students of higher specialized schools and university and colleges receive stipends from the state.

Now we are directing great efforts to economic construction and defence building as the US imperialists and their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, are further intensifying their new war moves. Nevertheless, we make increasing state investment in education work.

The teaching tool and apparatus production bases have been firmly built up in the centre and in provinces, cities and counties, which manufacture various apparatuses for practical work and teaching tools for schools at all levels.

As a result, schools of all levels have been provided with good

Students of the Chongjin Higher Maritime Specialized School consolidate what they learnt

conditions for teaching and practice.

The educational work in our country is conducted under the concern and support of whole society.

An important role in this is played by the "model education county" movement.

All schools and government organs and enterprises and families of students take part in this movement with city or county (district) as a unit.

This movement aims to train students revolutionarily and make them proficient in all subjects and create a fine educational environment of schools and good conditions for experiment and practical work.

This is a mass movement for conducting education as an all-society work.

Many counties have won the title of "model education county" and their number is increasing daily.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader our Party established an advanced and popular educational system in a short time after the country's liberation, under which all people study as much as they please according to their talents.

Today our schools at all levels are mightily waging the "Chollima Class Movement" and the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement to train students to be revolutionaries of Juche mould armed with the Juche idea, the revolutionary idea of the great leader. (The End)

Choe Song Wun



## Rungna-do Islet

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"There are many countries on the globe, but those as beautiful and good to live in as our homeland are rare."**

Our country, a land as beautiful as a silk-embroidery, is famous for its beautiful mountains and crystal-clear rivers and picturesque scenery.

Superb is the Rungna-do Islet in the Taedong-gang River flowing through Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital city.

In the pre-liberation years there were only weeping willows here and there and the islet made a poor show.

Under the loving care of the fatherly leader, however, it has turned into a beautiful cultural recreation ground for people.

The fatherly leader, who always cares to provide our people with a happy life, visited the islet many times and instructed to turn it into a beautiful

recreation ground and himself planted many fir and cherry trees.

There is a historic place in the southwest of the islet where the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung personally planted trees in April 1966.

It is as beautiful as a flower basket floating on the limpid Taedong-gang River.

It is washed by the Taedong-gang River flowing gently and so it seems to go against the river.

The Chongryu-byok (Limpid Stream Cliff) in Moran-bong Hill, a sheer precipice above the river, the Panwol-do Islet, another small island next to the Rungna-do Islet, the open plains stretching in the east, the magnificent, graceful streets of the capital lined up harmoniously with many-storeyed buildings and beautiful hills in the distance give the Rungna-do Islet the beauty of Korea, a lovely land of three thousand ri.

Fragrant flowers and well-grown trees in the islet invite various birds, bees and butterflies.

There live roe deers and pheasants on the islet.

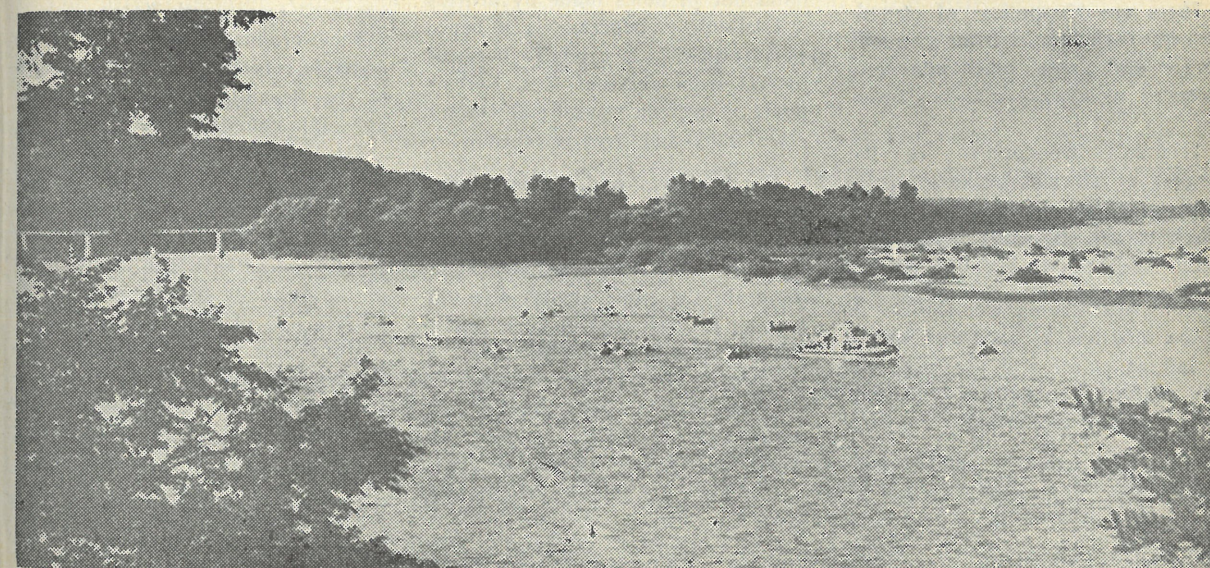
There are various recreation facilities for the working people on the Rungna-do Islet which has turned into a fine recreation ground under the profound concern and solicitude of the fatherly leader.

It is provided with an open-air theatre surrounded with a thick forest, a football field, basketball, volleyball, tennis and baseball courts and a swimming pool.

There are also swinging and wrestling grounds and a carousel.

Sightseeing boats incessantly go up and down the limpid and blue Taedong-gang River flowing around the islet, carrying the joys and laughter of the working people of the capital.

Li Kang Ik





## TRISTAM'S WOODPECKER of Korea



Tristam's woodpecker, a species of woodpecker, is a rare and beautiful bird. It lives only in Korea.

In the world ornithic catalogue this bird is specified as a natural wild life autochthonous to our country.

There are 17 species of woodpeckers including Tristam's woodpecker and green, black and five-coloured woodpeckers in our country.

Tristam's woodpecker is the largest of all woodpeckers. It is slightly bigger than magpie and is black except its white breast and belly. The cock is beautiful for its head crowned with red areas.

The bird has as hard and strong a bill as chisel and uses its stiff tail feathers for quickly climbing up and down tree trunks.

It has an extensile tongue with barbs near tip used to extract

grubs from their burrows in the bark or wood of trees.

It flies undulatingly, giving peculiar loud cries *kunak, kunak...* which resound far and wide. Pecks on wood for its insect food remind one of holes made by drills.

Tristam's woodpecker is a beneficial bird which catches harmful insects from chestnut tree, Korean poplar, overcup oak and many other trees and lives on them.

The hen lays and hatches three to four eggs in the nesting cavity excavated in a tree between May and June; she does not hatch eggs again in the same cavity. The old nesting hole is used by owl, great-tit and other birds as their nests.

At present Tristam's woodpeckers live in thin, quiet woods not disturbed by people mainly in North and South Hwanghae Provinces and the middle reaches of

the Ryesong-gang River.

They had formerly lived mainly in south Korea, but, owing to the predatory policies of the Japanese and US imperialists, the forests were devastated before and after liberation, and they gradually disappeared from south Korea.

They gradually flew over to the good forests in the northern half of the Republic in search of their agreeable colonies.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed to propagate the birds and establish reserves for them. According to his instructions, the Government of the Republic has taken steps to protect and propagate them.

Under our Party's policy of protecting natural wild life, the colonies of Tristam's woodpecker are gradually widening in our country.

Kwon Sok Sik

## Great Driving Power of National Reunification

The joint meeting of the political parties and public organizations held in Pyongyang put forward a radical save-the-nation proposal to prevent the permanent division of the nation and achieve reunification by the united strength of the nation. As the first step to do so, it proposed to attain a great alliance of the socialist forces in the north and the patriotic democratic forces in the south desirous of reunification.

Ours is a great patriotic save-the-nation proposal designed to achieve reunification by the united Korean people themselves through rallying all the patriotic forces in the north and the south.

This new proposal reflects the essence of the national reunification question and the demand of the current tense situation in our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"Reunifying the country is an undertaking for the good of the whole nation, and a national task feasible only when the whole nation unites its efforts and struggles for this in firm unity."** ("The Non-Alignment Movement Is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times," Eng. ed., p. 306.)

The country's reunification is an undertaking to establish national sovereignty on a countrywide scale and attain the country's independence and prosperity; it is a lofty common task of the nation affecting not only the interests of any specified class, section and party but the destiny of the whole nation.

The country's reunification, therefore, is

attainable only when the whole nation in the north and south and abroad unites its efforts and struggles for it in firm unity.

Particularly, the grave situation created by the internal and external partitionists seeking division and war to create "two Koreas," badly needs intensifying a nationwide struggle for reunification as never before.

Under the pretext of "threat of southward invasion," armed forces and armament are increased in a big way, military establishments built and expanded in different places of south Korea and military provocations and war exercises staged against us almost every day on the front line and in the rear. South Korea, spread all over with barracks and military bases, has also become a large nuclear base, and nuclear weapons are deployed near the Military Demarcation Line.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are committing all criminal acts against the withdrawal of nuclear weapons, a constant source of nuclear war, and the US troops from south Korea. According to the policy of division and war, they have turned south Korea into a bloodcurdling fear-inspiring area where fascist terrorism is rampant, suppressing the people.

The danger of war, along with that of permanent division, is daily increasing in our country.

In order to remove the danger of the country's permanent division and war and achieve the country's independent, peaceful reunification, all the patriotic forces in the



north and the south desirous of democracy, peace and reunification against fascism, war and division must unite and wage a nationwide struggle.

Only the alliance of the patriotic forces makes the forces for national reunification really powerful and indestructible.

Our nation has a good tradition and experience of having fought in the past in concert for a common goal in spite of difference in party affiliation and factions.

The Korean Communists, nationalists, religious men and people of all walks of life fought in firm unity, irrespective of difference in ideas and ideals, under the banner of national liberation unfurled by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the grim period of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

Even after the country's liberation the socialist forces and the patriotic democratic forces have long fought to attain the common goal of the country's independent, peaceful reunification in the north and south of Korea.

Today, though they live under different social systems and have differing ideas and political ideals, the socialist forces in the north and the patriotic democratic forces in the south can unite as they oppose the nation's permanent division, war and fascism.

All Koreans who love the country and the people and desire reunification against division can closely unite for the common cause affecting the destiny of the nation. And conditions for this are already ripe.

At the joint meeting of the political parties and public organizations it was noted that for a great alliance of the socialist forces in the north and the patriotic democratic forces in the south, one side must not impose its idea, principle and view upon the other and both sides must respect and trust in each other and subordinate everything to the common cause of the nation.

Koreans who love the country and the peo-

ple must neither insist only on their ideas, principles and views nor place them above the interests of the nation at a time when the destiny of the country and the people is at stake.

In the sacred struggle for the country's reunification, they, if they respect and trust in each other, can ally as they do not pursue fascism though they have difference in ideas, principles and views.

The alliance of socialism and democracy is that of the genuine patriotic forces aimed at getting rid of fascism, removing the danger of war from our country and achieving the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

The great alliance of the socialist forces in the north and the patriotic democratic forces in the south will successfully eliminate all difficulties in the way of the country's reunification.

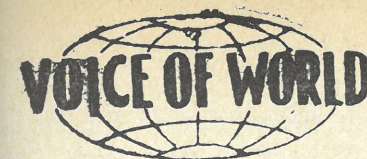
It will make it possible to withdraw the US troops and their nuclear weapons from south Korea by the united strength of the whole nation and put an end to the US imperialists' interference in the internal affairs of Korea and bring a new phase in our people's struggle for the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

It will also bring about a historic turn in ending the fascist terror rule in south Korea, realizing democracy there and achieving a great national unity.

Indeed, the great alliance of the socialist forces in the north and the patriotic democratic forces in the south desirous of reunification will provide a greatest driving power and a sure guarantee for frustrating the nation-splitting machinations of the domestic and foreign partitionists and hastening the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

The country's independent, peaceful reunification will be surely achieved by the united strength of the nation.

Pak Song Gon



## *"We Fully Support All the Points of the Proposal of the Pyongyang Joint Meeting"*

More and more world progressives voice their active support for the four-point save-the-nation proposal put forth by the joint meeting of the political parties and public organizations held in Pyongyang, a proposal to prevent the permanent split of the nation by the joint efforts of the north and south, remove the danger of war and hasten the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

In his solidarity message to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, emphasized:

"Esteemed Comrade Kim Il Sung,

"Warmly welcoming this new initiative directed to the achievement of the independent and peaceful reunification of your country, I assure you of our full fraternal support for the just cause of the brotherly Korean people."

In his letter to the great leader, Enrique Pastorino, President of the World Federation of Trade Unions, wrote:

"The World Federation of Trade Unions fully supports all the points of the proposal of the Pyongyang joint meeting held on January 25 and will continue to strengthen its solidarity with the Korean people and appeal to the working people of all the countries of the world to further strengthen the solidarity with the Korean working and other people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country."

In his letter to the Central Committee of

the Workers' Party of Korea, Didier Ratsiraka, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Vanguard of Madagascar, stressed:

"We assure you that the Revolutionary Vanguard of Madagascar stands firm on your side in your struggle to translate into reality the new save-the-nation programme for the reunification of Korea put forward in the letter dated January 25, 1977."

The Central Committee of the Somalian Socialist Revolutionary Party, in its solidarity message, declared:

"We fully support your new save-the-nation proposal to remove the daily increasing danger of war and hasten the country's reunification."

The Central Committee of the Norwegian Socialist Leftist Party stated:

"We will take the most effective measure to support in every possible way this important proposal for the peaceful reunification of Korea."

In its solidarity letter, the Central Committee of the Party of National Unity and Progress of Burundi pointed out:

"If the constant tension is to be removed for good, the US troops now present in south Korea must unconditionally withdraw, taking along all their lethal weapons including nuclear weapons.

"We trenchantly condemn the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique's splittist and traitorous acts."

The resolution on the Korean question adopted at the 40th Convention of the Japan Socialist Party noted:

"We warmly hail this save-the-nation



proposal, considering it to be a very realistic and reasonable one reflecting most correctly the present situation of Korea and the ardent desire of the Korean people."

In his statement, Motofumi Makieda, Chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, underscored:

"The General Council of Trade Unions of Japan has so far supported the policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the country's reunification and fully supports its recent save-the-nation proposal, too."

In their joint statement, 22 political parties and public organizations of Bangladesh declared:

"We know full well the tension in Korea, so we warmly and actively support the only just proposal put forward in your historic letter."

At a news conference a spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia, actively supporting our new save-the-nation proposal, emphasized:

"The withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea and the end of foreign interference are evidently a precondition for realizing the desire of the Korean people to put an end to the split of Korea and live in a reunified and independent country."

In its statement, the World Federation of Democratic Youth pointed out:

"In order to relax tension in Korea and remove the danger of nuclear war, the US imperialists must dismantle the nuclear bases in south Korea and immediately ship out all death-dealing weapons including nuclear weapons from there and the US troops must pull out of south Korea unconditionally."

"In south Korea the fascist repression of the democratic forces must be discontinued at once and democratic freedom and human rights be fully guaranteed."

In its statement, the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Lawyers' Association fully supported our new save-the-nation

proposal and noted:

"The Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Lawyers' Association denounces the criminal acts of the south Korean authorities and their fascist terrorism against the south Korean people in their democratic and patriotic struggle."

"The Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Lawyers' Association demands that the US imperialists withdraw their aggressor troops as well as different types of lethal weapons from south Korea."

In its statement, the Denmark-DPRK Friendship Association fully supported our new save-the-nation proposal and stressed:

"We demand that the south Korean authorities stop the nation-splitting moves and strongly urge the United States to withdraw immediately its troops without delay along with military equipment including nuclear weapons from south Korea."

"Korea should be reunified by the Korean people themselves without the interference of outside forces."

The Chinese paper *People's Daily*, in its editorial entitled "Just Demand and Reasonable Proposal," wrote:

"The Korean people are the masters of Korea. The Korean problem should be resolved by the Korean people themselves. The United States must stop its aggression and intervention in Korea, disband the 'UN Command' and withdraw all its troops from south Korea in accordance with the resolution of the 30th session of the UN General Assembly."

In its article, the Cuban paper *Granma* stressed:

"The 5th Summit Conference of the Non-aligned States held in Sri Lanka in the summer of 1976 declared that it is a matter of great urgency to achieve Korea's reunification."

"Cuba consistently supports the just position taken by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country."

## US Imperialist Aggression Troops Must Stop New War Moves and Withdraw from Korea Unconditionally

The US imperialist aggressors made an armed attack on our people on June 25, twenty-seven years ago.

The US imperialists' brigandish armed invasion was the most vicious and shameless action of aggression against our country and a wanton challenge to the peace cause.

It was an extension of the criminal policy of aggression they had followed against our country for more than 100 years and was an action to put into effect their aggressive plan to dominate the world.

Through this war of piratic aggression the US imperialists sought to crush our young Republic in its infancy, extend the anti-popular and reactionary ruling system established in south Korea to the northern half of the Republic and, further, dominate Asia.

With this sinister aggressive aim, they conducted the most barbarous genocidal war ever in history, hurling into it vast armed forces such as their three services equipped with modern technique and the troops of their satellite countries and the south Korean puppet army and resorting to all available cruel means and ways of war including poison gas and bacteriological weapons.

The whole course of the last Korean war showed fully that US imperialism is the most vicious war igniter, the heinous enemy of peace and progress, the shameless strangler of freedom and national independence and the bloodthirsty devilish homicide.

The US imperialists made desperate efforts to attain their aggressive end in Korea. But they could by no means bring to their knees our people who, fully convinced of the justice of their cause, rose as one in the sacred just war, holding their destiny in their hands, under the wise guidance of the

great leader.

Under the inspiring guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and the outstanding military strategist, our people fought like an undying bird to uphold the country's freedom and national honour, readily giving their youth and lives if necessary and fully displaying peerless bravery and mass heroism, and defeated the enemy, the US imperialist aggressors, and won a great historic victory. Through this, the Korean people inflicted a miserable military, political and moral defeat upon the US imperialists for the first time in the US history of aggressive war, shattered to atoms the myth about their "might" and brought about the beginning of their downhill turn.

Nearly 24 years have gone since the Fatherland Liberation War ended in a great victory for our people and fire ceased in our country.

But the armistice in our country has not yet been converted into a durable peace and the tension is increasing daily.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The US troops occupying south Korea under the 'UN forces' cover are the main obstacle to Korea's reunification and the constant source of war danger in Korea."

In the postwar period our Party and the Government of our Republic, under the brilliant guidance of the great leader, have made every sincere effort to turn the truce into a lasting peace and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, while stepping up the revolution and construction in the northern half of the Republic.

But the US imperialists, refusing to learn a due lesson from the disgraceful defeat



they suffered in the Korean war and withdraw from south Korea, have persisted in their moves towards aggression and war, meddling in the internal affairs of our country, seeking an aggressive end as ever.

In recent years their moves towards aggression and war have become extremely vicious and adventurous.

The United States is trying frantically to perpetuate Korea's bisection and, using south Korea as its military strategic base, start a new war to invade the whole of Korea and Asia, not responding to our proposal to replace the present Military Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States of America, the signatories to the agreement, and wantonly trampling underfoot the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly session on disbanding the "UN Command" and withdrawing all foreign troops from south Korea.

The US imperialists have brought into south Korea large quantities of nuclear weapons and other mass-destruction weapons and modern military equipment and have incited the south Korean puppet clique to unending aggressive moves against the northern half of the Republic.

In recent years alone the bellicose circles of the United States offered military "aid" worth thousands of millions of dollars to south Korea and systematically transferred large quantities of modern lethal weapons used in the war of aggression in Viet Nam. It is particularly to be noted that they declared south Korea their "forward defence area" and turned one half of our country into a dangerous nuclear base and asserted that they would not hesitate to resort to the use of nuclear weapons.

Their war policy, "policy of strength," in our country is the chief factor of increasing tension and war danger in Korea.

The tension in our country has been increased daily by the US imperialists and

the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and Korea has become a very dangerous area where a nuclear war may break out at any moment.

Huge armed forces stand directly opposed with the Military Demarcation Line, not a frontier, in between, the US imperialists' nuclear weapons are deployed in south Korea, and the south Korean puppets, who, totally isolated at home and abroad, have even lost reason, continue with reckless war moves. So no one can say for sure that war will not break out in our country.

The proposal made by the recent joint meeting of the political parties and social organizations of the DPRK to relax the tension between north and south and eliminate the danger of nuclear war is a new save-the-nation proposal aimed at removing the factors of tension from Korea and bringing a favourable phase in the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

In order to relax the tension between north and south and eliminate the danger of nuclear war, it is imperative to dismantle the nuclear base in south Korea, pull out nuclear weapons and all other death-dealing weapons at once and withdraw the US imperialist aggression troops unconditionally, and take practical measures to discontinue army reinforcement and arms race, reduce the armed forces and armament and stop the introduction of weapons from abroad.

The Korean people and the world peace-loving people unanimously demand the dismantling of the nuclear base in south Korea and the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggression troops. This has become a trend of the times.

The machinations of the partitionists within and without going against the aspiration of the nation and the demand of the times will go bankrupt.

The just struggle of our people for the country's independent, peaceful reunification will surely win.

Kim Sun Ho

## DARK SIDES OF SOUTH KOREAN SOCIETY

### South Korean Puppet Clique's Dirty Bribe-Japan Operations

In the wake of disclosure of the foul operations to bribe the ruling circles of the United States, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's dirty operations to bribe Japanese reactionaries have been brought to light in succession, touching off a great wave of censure at home and abroad.

They have used payoffs as a major political lever for the tie-up of south Korea and Japan for more than a decade now since they had the "south Korea-Japan talks" with the ruling circles of Japan.

They paid one million dollars in bribe to Shiina, the then Foreign Minister of Japan, for the early conclusion of the criminal "south Korea-Japan talks"; 300 million yen (one million dollars) to Tanaka, the then Prime Minister of Japan, for the "political settlement" of the Kim Dae Jung abduction case; and more than 100,000 dollars to Nakasone, former Minister of International Trade and Industry of Japan, for the early ratification of the "continental shelf agreement" and for loan to south Korea. And they invited the army chief of staff of the Japanese Self-Defence Forces to south Korea and offered him a large amount of money, asking him to facilitate the "south Korea-Japan military alliance."

They provided former Prime Minister Kishi and Liberal Democratic Dietmen and "pro-south Korean" elements with a large amount of money and bribes in the form of "gift" and "souvenir" on many occasions.

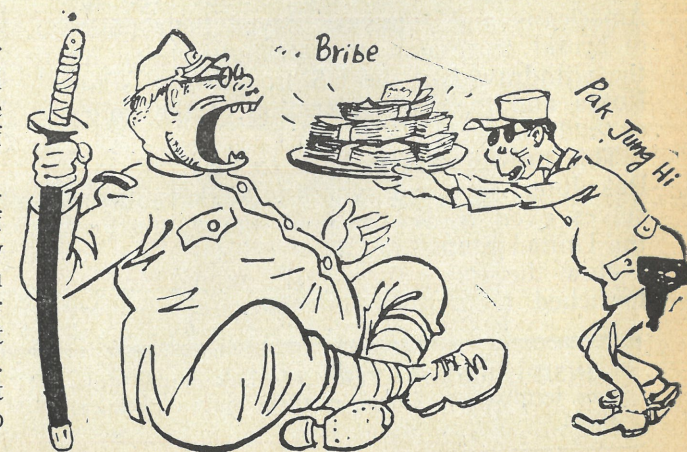
They let the puppet "ambassador," "ministers," "consuls" in Japan and agents of the "Central Intelligence Agency" carry with them bundles of 10,000 yen bills in Japanese currency in white envelopes or gift packages and slip them into the pocket of Dietmen of Japan at every opportunity. The truth of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's bribery has not yet been brought to

full light, and it continues to be disclosed by the Japanese political, social and press circles as well as by US officials.

In his interview with Japanese reporters, Ranard, former "chief of the south Korean affairs office" of the US State Department, exposed that the payoff made by the south Korean puppet clique for bribing operations in Japan was "larger" than that—500,000-1,000,000 dollars—made annually by them for their bribing operations in the United States and that they paid such a large amount of money to "individual pro-south Korean" Dietmen from the Liberal Democratic Party "in the form of election funds."

He stressed over and over again that all these facts were based on the information reports from the US embassies in south Korea and Japan, that the reports were kept in the US State Department and that they mentioned the names of the Liberal Democratic Dietmen who took bribes and their amount.

Involved in the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's "operations to bribe" their Japanese masters are such swindlers as Cho Jung Hun, the then director of the "Taehan Airline" of south Korea, who was implicated





in the "Lockheed scandal" and Pak Dong Son, a hireling of the puppet CIA who carried out the "bribing operations" in the United States. This reveals the width and depth of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's "bribing operations" in Japan.

Referring to the south Korean puppets' bribe-Japan operations, the *Kyodo Press* of Japan pointed out: "The political observers said that this scandal might be larger than the 'Lockheed scandal' in scale, because the pro-Seoul Dietmen are the most influential Liberal Democratic Dietmen."

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's operations to bribe the United States and Japan which continue to come to light show the reactionary and anti-popular nature of the puppets as the pro-US, pro-Japanese flunkey-traitors and the total internal and external isolation of the scums who cannot keep themselves without clinging to the sleeves of the outside forces, even offering a large amount of bribes.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The south Korean reactionary 'regime' cannot keep itself even a moment without the support of the Japanese and US reactionaries. It enjoys no support from the south Korean people."

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique keep themselves not with the support from the masses of the people but with the two hat strings, that is, the "support" and "aid" from their US masters and the Japanese reactionaries.

For their treacherous crimes, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique had been bitterly hated and condemned by the south Korean people and the world public, and things came to such a serious pass that even the Americans and Japanese flayed their policy of brutal repression and strongly called for the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea and the reconsideration of the policy of "aid" to them.

This proved a fatal blow to the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique who cannot keep themselves even a day without the support of the United States and Japan.

Now the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique launched their filthy international bribery

operations in real earnest. They, cursed and hated by the people and completely isolated from the world community, staged such mean and shameless "bribing operations" in an attempt to save their skin by clinging more tightly to the sleeves of their US and Japanese masters.

By offering a huge amount of money to Japanese reactionaries, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique sought to enter into a closer political tie-up with the Japanese forces of aggression and curry their favour and win their support to maintain their crumbling fascist ruling system.

This was fully proved by the fact that through the sizable payoff to Japanese reactionaries they got a large amount of "aid" from them to fill their pocket and asked them to join them in their plot to create "two Koreas," oppose the position of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the United Nations General Assembly and exercise their influence upon the United States to keep its troops in south Korea.

Indeed, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are the foul colonial puppets who keep themselves under the patronage of their masters through bribing them and the authors of irregularities and corruption.

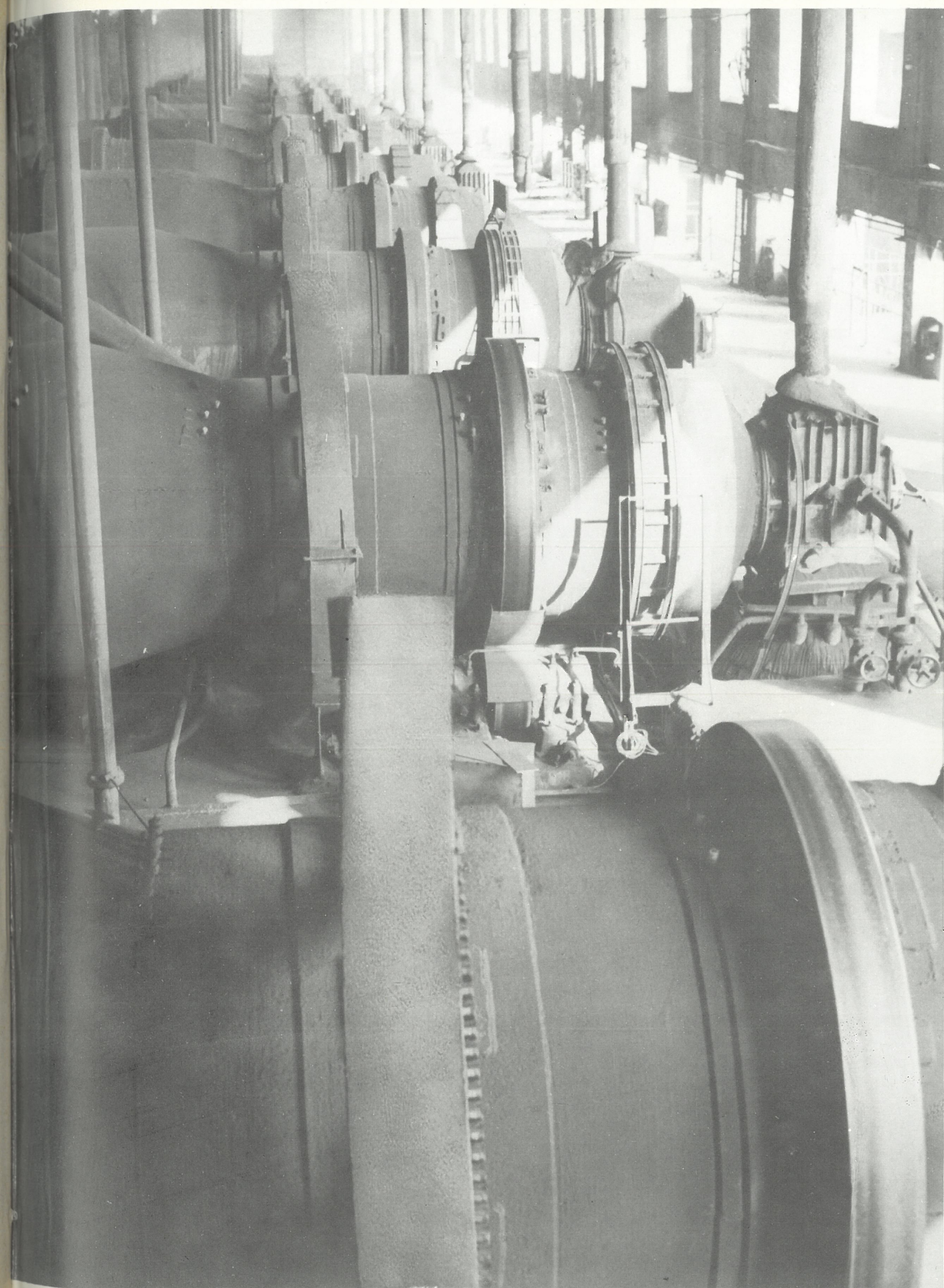
The extensive disclosure of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's despicable bribing scandal is triggering off a stronger wave of hatred and condemnation among the home and world public, driving them into an inextricable quandary.

Upset by this, the puppets are making desperate efforts to hide the truth of their bribery from the world public.

But they cannot cover up the truth of their dirty bribe-Japan operations and their filthy colours as the pro-US, pro-Japanese flunkey-traitors and the colonial puppets which have been brought to light by their misdeeds.

History and people will never forgive the criminal acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who do not hesitate to commit all treacherous acts for their fortune and prosperity.

Pak Myong Song



INSIDE BACK COVER: Rotators of the nitro-lime fertilizer workshop of the Chongsu Chemical Plant

BACK COVER: Harvest of cherries



No. 13502



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